

PITT PRESS SERIES

Horatius  
and Other Stories

---

G. M. EDWARDS

LL  
L7888EdH



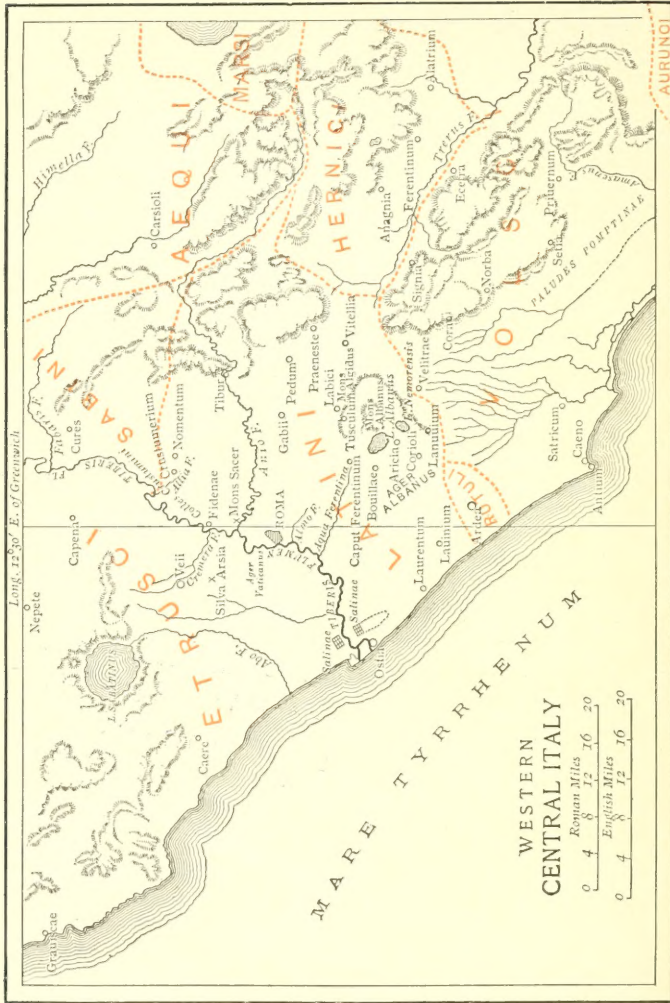


John Hetcher



Pitt Press Series

Horatius and other Stories



LL  
L7888EdH

CL Sem.  
SPECIMEN COPY

# Horatius and other Stories

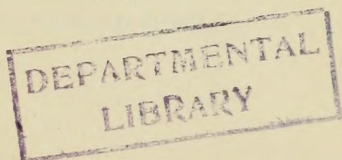
Adapted from Livy

*With Notes and Vocabulary*

by

G. M. EDWARDS, M.A.

Fellow and Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge



182151  
6.7.23.

CAMBRIDGE :  
at the University Press

1905



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,  
C. F. CLAY, MANAGER.

London: FETTER LANE, E.C.

Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.



Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Bombay and Calcutta: MACMILLAN & CO. LTD.

[*All Rights reserved.*]



## PREFACE.

THE kind reception accorded to the *Story of the Kings of Rome* has led me to hope that another selection of stories adapted from Livy may be found useful. Livy's narrative has been considerably simplified, especially in the early chapters. Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* is one of the subjects suggested in the course of English Literature proposed for Secondary Schools by the Board of Education. I therefore hope that most of my readers will be familiar with the Lays of *Horatius* and *Lake Regillus*.

G. M. E.

August 15, 1905.



# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	ix
TEXT . . . . .	1
NOTES . . . . .	27
GENERAL NOTES ON SYNTAX . . . . .	45
VOCABULARY . . . . .	59
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES . . . . .	79

---

MAP OF WESTERN CENTRAL ITALY . . . . .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
PLAN OF EARLY ROME . . . . .	xvi



## INTRODUCTION.

A BRIEF summary of the chief events referred to in these stories will be useful to the student :—

B. C.

509. Expulsion of Tarquin the Tyrant, the last King of Rome, and his family.  
Establishment of the Roman Republic. Two Consuls (*i.e. colleagues*), or year-kings, take the place of the old life-king ; they are to be elected by the Assembly of the People.
508. King Porsenna of Clusium in Etruria espouses the cause of the House of Tarquin, which was Etruscan in its origin. He besieges Rome. Gallant deeds of Horatius, Mucius, and Cloelia.
499. The Latins, who also take the side of the Tarquins, make war on Rome. The battle of Lake Regillus.
494. The Secession of the Plebeians. The reconciliation between the two 'Orders' in the state. The institution of Plebeian Magistrates, *i.e.* Tribunes.
493. War with the Volscians. Gallantry of Gnaeus Marcius at Corioli ; he is hence called Coriolanus.
492. Threatened famine at Rome ; sufferings of the Plebeians.

491. Harsh proposal of Coriolanus. His trial and banishment. He joins the Volscians.
488. Renewed war with the Volscians. Wonderful success of the Volscians in Latium, under the leadership of Coriolanus. Rome sues for peace. Coriolanus, at first obdurate, consents to retreat in deference to the entreaties of the Roman matrons, headed by his mother.
479. War with Veii. Rome being threatened by several other enemies, the Fabian Clan undertakes to carry on the war against Veii. Their exploit and its disastrous ending.
438. Revolt of Fidenae from Rome. Murder of Roman envoys at the alleged instigation of Tolumnius, King of Veii.
437. War against Veii and Fidenae, who are afterwards joined by Falerii. Rome gains an expensive victory on the Roman side of the Anio. Later on, under the command of Aemilius, the Romans drive the enemy across the Anio and gain a more decisive victory. In this battle Cornelius Cossus slays Tolumnius and wins the *Spolia opima*.
435. Veii and Fidenae renew the war. The Romans gain a victory at Nomentum and capture Fidenae by means of a mine.
426. The Veientines, having again taken up arms in the previous year, cross the Tiber and make Fidenae the seat of war. Great battle near Fidenae and capture of the town by the Romans. Fidenae is plundered, and the prisoners are sold as slaves.

It should be said that no trust can be placed in the traditional chronology, which is given in this summary, and that much of this early history is undoubtedly legendary. National and family self-

glorification, and other causes to be mentioned afterwards, have evidently been at work. Sometimes the fictions are transparent. The statement in ch. 10 of this book to the effect that the Fabian Clan consisted of 306 fighting-men and one boy is curiously innocent. Looking back from the age of Augustus (*i.e.* five centuries after the beginning of the period with which we are dealing), Livy writes thus:—*The facts of those early times are hardly visible through the mists of antiquity. Written documents, the only safe shrine of history, were then meagre and few in number. The registers of the priests, together with other public and private records, almost all perished in the conflagration of the city.* Livy is referring to the burning of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B.C. The almost total destruction of documents and monuments of all kinds at this disastrous time is a fact of the first importance, when we are considering the trustworthiness of early Roman history.

The earliest historian of Rome, Fabius Pictor (whose work has not survived), lived 300 years after the expulsion of the kings; and he can have had at his disposal only a small number of documents and inscriptions, which had escaped the general havoc. Hence we may at once infer that the bulk of the early history is due to transmission from mouth to mouth. Now, in Livy's record there are many scenes described with great minuteness, and sometimes speeches of some length are



recorded. It is impossible to believe that particulars like these could be passed on correctly by oral tradition for several centuries. It seems highly probable that some of these detailed descriptions are due, in the first instance, to the creative fancy of poets. Some have thought that all that is picturesque and poetical in the early Roman history came from a great series of lays sung at funerals and at feasts in commemoration of the worthy deeds of the noblest of the Romans. Such poems doubtless existed; but there is no evidence to show that they were many in number or that they were the only foundation of these legends.

Macaulay, in the preface to his *Lays of Ancient Rome*, holds that the fine romance of the Fabii (recorded in chs. 9 and 10 of this book), the details of which are so full of poetry and so utterly destitute of all show of historical truth, may well have come originally from some lay which had often been sung with great applause at banquets. It is certainly very easy to believe that the story of Horatius (ch. 1 of this book) had a poetical origin. Livy himself admits that 'Horatius dared a deed destined to win more glory than belief in after ages.' With regard to the Battle of Lake Regillus (ch. 4), Macaulay points out that it is in all respects a Homeric battle. 'The mass of fighting men is hardly mentioned. The leaders single each other out, and engage hand to hand. The great object of the warriors on both sides is, as in the *Iliad*, to

obtain possession of the spoils and bodies of the slain.' Livy makes the simple statement that the Roman general, in the hour of danger, vowed a temple to Castor. Macaulay, in his Lay, follows the more romantic version of the legend, which ascribes the Roman victory to supernatural agency,—the actual intervention of the Great Twin Brethren, Castor and Pollux. Here we have another Homeric touch. The imitation of Greek stories was undoubtedly an important element in the Roman legends.

The fifth chapter of this book tells us of the secession of the Plebs or Commonalty of Rome,—a 'strike' on a large scale. The Plebeians, smarting under many wrongs, refuse to serve any longer in the Roman armies, and leave Rome with the intention of founding a new city on the banks of the Anio. According to the story, the Patricians, or governing class, are enabled to heal the breach by the diplomacy of Menenius Agrippa. His celebrated parable is amplified by Shakespeare in the opening scene of *Coriolanus*. It is given in the form of a dialogue between Menenius and the 'First Citizen':—

MEN. There was a time when all the body's members  
Rebell'd against the belly, thus accused it:  
That only like a gulf it did remain  
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing  
Like labour with the rest, where the other instruments

Did see and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,  
 And, mutually participate, did minister  
 Unto the appetite and affection common  
 Of the whole body. The belly answer'd—

FIRST CIT. Well, sir, what answer made the belly?

MEN. Sir, I shall tell you. With a kind of smile,  
 Which ne'er came from the lungs, but even thus—  
 For, look you, I may make the belly smile  
 As well as speak—it tauntingly replied  
 To the discontented members, the mutinous parts  
 That envied his receipt; even so most fitly  
 As you malign our senators for that  
 They are not such as you.

FIRST CIT. Your belly's answer? What!  
 The kingly-crowned head, the vigilant eye,  
 The counsellor heart, the arm our soldier,  
 Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,  
 With other muniments and petty helps  
 In this our fabric, if that they—

MEN. What then?

'Fore me, this fellow speaks! What then? What then?

FIRST CIT. Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,  
 Who is the sink o' the body,—

MEN. Well, what then?

FIRST CIT. The former agents, if they did complain.  
 What could the belly answer?

MEN. I will tell you;

If you'll bestow a small —of what you have little—  
 Patience awhile, you'll hear the belly's answer.

FIRST CIT. Ye're long about it.

MEN. Note me this, good friend;

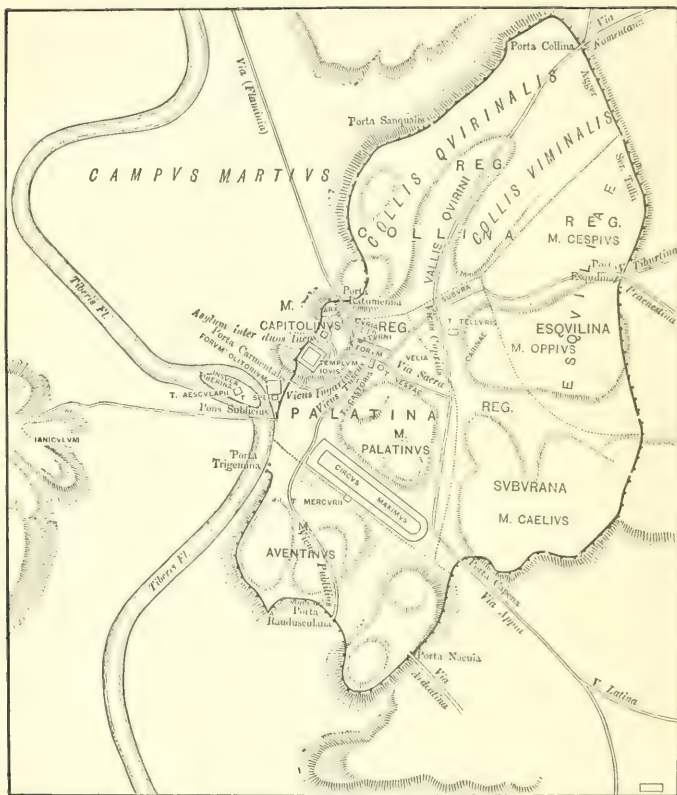
Your most grave belly was deliberate,  
 Not rash like his accusers, and thus answer'd:

'True is it, my incorporate friends,' quoth he,  
 'That I receive the general food at first,

Which you do live upon ; and fit it is,  
Because I am the store-house and the shop  
Of the whole body ; but, if you do remember,  
I send it through the rivers of your blood,  
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain ;  
And, through the cranks and offices of man,  
The strongest nerves and small inferior veins  
From me receive that natural competency  
Whereby they live.'

The history of Coriolanus is given in chs. 6—8. Critics have shown that much of it is highly improbable. In Livy's narrative we read a fine tragedy ; in Shakespeare's play a finer tragedy still. Discrepancies between Livy and Shakespeare are easily explained. Shakespeare followed Plutarch's *Life of Coriolanus* ; in his Greek and Roman plays he made great use of North's translation of *Plutarch's Lives*.

The interesting story of Fidenæ (chs. 11—16) contains several vigorous battle-pieces. We have now advanced nearly a century into the history of the Roman Republic ; but Livy is still writing as a novelist rather than a historian. Though we can place little confidence in the details of his story, of this striking fact we may be certain,—that for a long period the City, which at no distant date was to be mistress of the civilised world, was constantly fighting for her life against near neighbours. The most powerful of these was Veii, which was only twelve miles from Rome.



PLAN OF EARLY ROME.

## HORATIUS AND OTHER STORIES.

*King Porsenna besieges Rome. Horatius keeps  
the bridge.*

1. Tarquinius, Roma expulsi, ad Porsennam fugerant. is rex Clusinus erat; Tarquinius, viros eiusdem sanguinis, exules esse noluit. ita Romam infesto exercitu venit. nunquam antea tantus terror senatum invasit; adeo valida tum erat 5 res Clusina, magnumque Porsennae nomen. nec hostem modo patres timebant, sed suos etiam cives. putabant enim Romanam plebem pacem cum servitute accepturam esse. multa igitur plebi per id tempus benigne a senatu sunt concessa. 10

hostes iam aderant. plurimi ex agris Romam veniunt; urbem ipsam consules praesidiis saepiunt. alia muris, alia Tiberi flumine tuta esse videbantur. pons autem Sublicius paene iter hostibus dedit. unus vir, Horatius Cocles, illo die urbem servavit; 15 qui forte in ponte positus est. iam captum erat subito impetu Ianiculum; inde plurimi hostes

decurrunt; trepidam turbam suorum Horatius videt ordines relinquere. singulos alloquitur  
20 obstans imploransque: 'pontem' ait 'si vultis, relinquit: mox plures hostes in Capitolio quam in Ianiculo erunt. ferro et igni pontem interrumpite; ego impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno possum, excipiam.'

25 vadit inde in primum aditum pontis, insignis inter terga cedentium; ipso miraculo audaciae exterruit hostes. duo Romani cum eo mansere, Spurius Larcius ac Titus Herminius; qui ambo erant clari genere factisque. cum his primam  
30 periculi procellam paulum sustinuit. deinde eos quoque ipsos cedere in tutum coegit; nam exigua tantum pars pontis iam relictæ est. tum circumfert truces oculos ad procures Etruscorum. nunc singulos provocat, nunc increpat omnes.  
35 'servi' inquit 'regum superbiorum, vestrae libertatis immemores, alienam oppugnatis.'

paulum Etrusci cunctati sunt, dum alius alium circumspectat. pudor deinde movet aciem; et, clamore sublato, undique in unum hostem tela  
40 iaciunt. quæ cuncta in scuto hæserunt; neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti gradu pontem obtinet. iam hostes impetu conantur detrudere virum. dein simul fragor rupti pontis clamorque Romanorum pavore subito impetum sustinuit. tum  
45 Cocles 'Tiberine pater,' inquit 'te precor, hæc arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias!' ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit; multisque



incidentibus telis, incolumis ad suos tranavit. rem ausus erat plus famae habituram apud posteros quam fidei. grata erga tantam virtutem civitas 50 fuit: statua in Comitio posita est; ager, quantum uno die circumaravit, datus est.

*The story of Mucius.*

2. Porsenna, primo conatu repulso, praesidium in Ianiculo locavit. ipse in campo ripisque Tiberis castra posuit. naves etiam undique collegit; ita frumentum Romam vehi prohibuit. sedendo urbem se expugnaturum esse sperabat. sed Gaio 5 Mucio, nobili adolescenti, hoc indignum videbatur populo Romano. itaque magno audacique facinore talia vindicanda esse ratus. primo sua sponte penetrare in castra hostium constituit. dein metuit ne forte captus a custodibus Romanis, 10 ut transfuga, retraheretur. senatum igitur adit. 'transire Tiberim,' inquit 'patres, et intrare, si possum, castra hostium volo. non praedo ibo nec populationum ultor. maius, si di iuvant, in animo est facinus.'

15

approbant patres: Mucius, abdito intra vestem ferro, proficiscitur. ubi in castra venit, in maxima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. ibi stipendium militibus forte dabatur. scriba cum rege sedens, pari fere ornatu, multa agebat; eumque 20 milites vulgo adibant. Mucius timet rogare, uter

Porsenna esset; scribam pro rege occidit. inde per trepidam turbam cruento gladio sibi ipse fecerat viam; tum comprehensum regii custodes  
25 retrahunt. ante tribunal regis, inter tantas fortunae minas, metuendus erat magis quam metuens.

‘Romanus sum’ inquit ‘civis; Gaius Mucius vocor. hostis hostem occidere volui; nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem.  
30 et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. ergo in hoc periculum, si iuvat, te para; in singulas horas ferrum hostemque in vestibulo regio habebis. hoc bellum  
35 nos iuvenes Romani tibi indicimus. ne aciem, ne proelium timueris; uni tibi cum singulis res erit.’

tum rex, simul iratus periculoque territus, circumdari ignes iubet. ‘dic propere’ inquit ‘quas insidias sic mineris.’ Mucius dextram lignis  
40 accensis inicit. ‘en,’ inquit ‘vide, quam vile corpus sit eis, qui magnam gloriam petunt.’ prope attonitus miraculo, rex a sede sua desiluit; moverique ab ignibus iuvenem iussit. ‘tu vero abi,’ inquit ‘in te magis quam in me hostilia  
45 ausus. nunc te liberum intactumque dimitto.’ tum dixit Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum: ‘trecenti coniuravimus principes iuventutis Romanae. mea prima sors fuit; ceteri, suo quisque tempore, aderunt.’

50 Mucium dimissum legati a Porsenna Romam secuti sunt. adeo moverat eum recens periculum,

ut pacis condiciones ultro ferret Romanis. mox, pace composita, exercitum a Ianiculo duxit, et agro Romano abiit. patres Mucio virtutis causa agrum dono dedere; nunc Mucia prata appellantur. 55

*The story of Cloelia.*

3. Cloelia virgo una erat ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent. frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit; tutasque omnes propinquis restituit. quod regi nuntiatum 5 est. is primo ira incensus legatos Romam misit, qui Cloeliam obsidem poscerent; ceteras haud magni fecit. deinde in admirationem versus, dixit: 'nisi dedetur obses, pro rupto foedus habebo: deditam ad suos tutam remittam.' 10 utrimque erat fides; Romani pignus pacis restituerunt; a rege Etrusco honorata virtus est. is virgini partem obsidum dedit; 'quoslibet' inquit 'elige ipsa.' productis omnibus, puellas natu minimas elegisse dicitur. mox obsidum quod 15 reliquum erat Porsenna reddidit. Romanis pax fida cum rege fuit; Tarquinius aeger animi ad generum Mamilius exul Tusculum abiit. Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere; in summa 20 Sacra via fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

*The battle of Lake Regillus.*

4. Aulus Postumius dictator et Titus Aebutius  
magister equitum magnis copiis profecti sunt. ad  
lacum Regillum in agro Tusculano hostibus oc-  
currerunt. Tarquinius esse in exercitu Latinorum  
5 auditum est. ergo etiam proelium ceteris  
atrocius fuit. duces enim non modo ad rem con-  
silio regendam adfuere; sed suis ipsi corporibus  
pugnam miscuere. nec quisquam procerum ferme  
sine vulnere praeter dictatorem Romanum excessit.  
10 in Postumium suos hortantem Tarquinius Superbus  
equum infestus misit; ictusque in tutum receptus  
est. et ad alterum cornu Aebutius magister  
equitum in Mamilium inpetum dederat. nec  
fefellit veniens Tusculanum ducem; contraque et  
15 ille urget equum. brachium Aebutio vulneratum  
est; Mamilio pectus percussum. tanta vis infestis  
venientium hastis fuit. Aebutius, brachio vulnerato,  
tenere telum non poterat; ita pugna excessit.  
Latinus dux, nihil territus vulnere, proelium novat;  
20 arcessit cohortem exulum Romanorum, cui Lucii  
Tarquinii filius praecerat. ea magna ira contra  
Romanos pugnavit; pugnamque paulum restituit.  
dein Marcus Valerius vidit ferocem iuvenem  
Tarquinium ostendentem se in prima exulum acie.  
25 gloria accensus subdit calcaria equo, et Tarquinium  
infesta hasta petit. Tarquinius retro in agmen  
suorum cessit. Valerium, temere invectum in aciem  
exulum, ex latere quidam adortus transfigit;

moriens Romanus ex equo humi cecidit. caeso  
tali viro, exules ferociter invehit. dictator Postu- 30  
mius, ut suos percussos cedere vidit, cohorti suae  
delectae dat signum; quem suorum fugientem  
viderint, eum pro hoste habere iubet. ita versi  
a fuga Romani in hostem, et restituta acies.  
cohors dictatoris tum primum proelium iniit. 35  
integrīs corporibus animisque fessos adorti exules  
caedunt. ibi alia inter procures orta est pugna.  
imperator Latinus cohortem exulum a dictatore  
Romano prope circumventam vidit; ergo mani-  
pulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit. inter 40  
hos venientes Titus Herminius legatus insignem  
veste armisque Mamiliū conspexit. cum hostium  
duce proelium iniit, unoque ictu transfixum per  
latus occidit Mamiliū. et ipse inter spoliandū  
corpus percussus, cum victor in castra esset relatus, 45  
expiravit.

tum ad equites dictator advolat; iubet eos,  
fesso iam pedite, descendere ex equis et pugnam  
inire. dicto parvere: desiliunt ex equis, provolant  
in primum, pro antesignanis parmas obiciunt. 50  
recipiunt extemplo animum pedites. tum demum  
impulsi Latini, percussaue inclinavit acies. ibi  
nec divinam nec humanam opem neglegens, dictator  
aedem Castori vovit; ac promisit militi praemia,  
qui primus, qui secundus castra hostium intrasset. 55  
tantusque ardor fuit, ut eodem impetu, quo fuderant  
hostem, Romani castra caperent. hoc modo ad  
lacum Regillum pugnatum est. dictator et  
magister equitum triumphantes in urbem rediere.

*Secession of the Plebeians. Menenius Agrippa's parable.*

5. Acqui bellum parare videbantur. ob hanc causam consules duci ex urbe legiones iussere. quo facto orta est secessio. Sicinio quodam auctore, iniussu consulum, in Sacrum montem plebs abiit; 5 qui trans Anienem amnem est tria ab urbe milia passuum. ibi munitis castris, quieti per aliquot dies neque lacesiti neque lacescentes mansere. pavor erat ingens in urbe. patres nullam nisi in concordia civium spem esse reliquam videbant. 10 placuit igitur oratorem ad plebem mitti, Menenium Agrippam, facundum virum et plebi carum.

is, admissus in castra, prisco illo dicendi modo haec narrasse fertur:—‘olim in homine non ut nunc omnia consentiebant; sed singulis membris 15 erat suum consilium, suus sermo. querebantur reliquae partes sua cura, suo labore ventri omnia quaeri; ventrem in medio quietum voluptatibus frui. inde coniurabant, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, ne os acciperet, ne dentes conficerent. 20 dum ventrem fame domare volunt, ipsa membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venire. inde apparuit ventrem quoque haud segnem esse, nec magis ali quam alere; sed, confecto cibo, pariter in venas mittere sanguinem.’

25 hinc Agrippa docuit quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres; mentesque

hominum flexit. agi deinde de concordia coeptum; concessumque ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti. ita tribuni plebis creati duo, Gaius Licinius et Lucius Albinus. hi tres collegas sibi creaverunt. 30

*Rise of Coriolanus. His trial and banishment.*

6. dum plebs secedit, Spurius Cassius et Postumus Cominius consulatum inierunt. eis consulibus cum Latinis ictum foedus. Postumus ad Volscum bellum missus Antiates fundit. inde protinus magna vi adortus est Coriolos. erat tum 5 in castris Gnaeus Marcius, adolescens et consilio et manu promptus; cui cognomen postea Coriolano fuit. exercitus Romanus, dum Coriolos obsidet, in oppidanos intentus erat. subito Volscæ legiones adeunt; eodemque tempore ex oppido erumpunt 10 hostes. forte in statione Marcius fuit. is cum delecta militum manu impetum erumpentium reppulit; deinde per patentem portam ferox irrupit. caede in proximo urbis facta, ignem temere arreptum aedificiis iniecit. clamor inde 15 oppidanorum Romanis auxit animum et turbavit hostes. ita fusi Volsci, Corioli oppidum captum.

proximo anno foris quieta erant omnia, et domi sanata discordia. sed aliud multo gravius malum civitatem invasit, caritas primum annonae, 20 deinde fames. ventumque ad interitum plebis esset, nisi consules providissent. mox magna vis



frumenti ex Sicilia advecta; agitatumque in senatu  
quanti plebi daretur. multi patres venisse tempus  
25 putabant recuperandi iura, quae extorta secessione  
essent. in primis Marcius Coriolanus, hostis tri-  
buniciae potestatis, haec questus est:—‘si annonam  
veterem volunt, ius pristinum reddant patribus.  
cur ego plebeios magistratus, cur Sicinium potentem  
30 video? egone has indignitates diutius patiar?  
Tarquinius regem qui non tulerim, Sicinium  
feram? secedat nunc, avocet plebem. patet via  
in Sacrum montem aliosque colles. rapiant fru-  
menta ex agris; fruantur annona, quam furore  
35 suo fecere.’

et senatui nimis atrox visa sententia est, et  
plebeios ira incendit. dixere fame se iam velut  
hostes peti; peregrinum frumentum ab ore rapi;  
Marcium sibi carnificem novum exortum, qui aut  
40 mori aut servire iubeat. in eum exeuntem e curia  
impetus factus esset, nisi tribuni diem dixissent.  
ibi ira est suppressa. primo Marcius contemnebat  
minas tribunorum. ipse die dicta non aderat.  
damnatus absens, in Volscos exul abiit, minitans  
45 patriae hostilesque iam tum spiritus gerens.  
venientem Volsci benigne excepere; benigniusque  
in dies colebant, quo maior ira in suos ardebat.  
hospitio utebatur Attii Tullii. longe is tum  
princeps Volscorum erat, Romanisque semper  
50 infestus. ita, cum alterum vetus odium, alterum  
ira recens stimularet, consilia conferunt de Romano  
bello.

*Plot of Coriolanus and Attius Tullius. They invade Latium. Rome sues for peace.*

7. credebant haud facile suis persuaderi posse ut rursus arma caperent; multis saepe bellis fractos spiritus esse; arte agendum esse ut recenti ira stimularentur. ludi forte magni Romae parabantur. ut fierent quam amplissimi, senatus 5 decrevit. ad eos ludos, auctore Attio Tullio, vis magna Volscorum venit. priusquam celebrabantur ludi, ille ad consules venit; sic domi compositum cum Coriolano fuerat. dicit eis esse quae secreto agere velit. 'invitus' inquit 10 'de meis civibus loquor. non tamen accusatum venio, sed cautum ne peccent. nimis nostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia. multis id cladibus sensimus; non nostro merito, sed vestra patientia incolumes sumus. magna hic nunc Volscorum 15 multitudo est; ludi sunt; eis intenta civitas erit. memini quid per ludos a iuventute Sabinorum in hac urbe factum sit. horret animus, ne quid temere fiat. haec, consules, prius mihi dicenda ratus sum. mihi extemplo hinc domum abire 20 in animo est; nolo facti aut dicti culpa praesens violari.'

haec locutus Tullius abiit. consules ad patres rem detulere. factumque senatus consultum, ut urbe excederent Volsci. praecones mittuntur, qui 25 omnes eos proficisci ante noctem iuberent. ingens

pavor primo eos perculit. deinde indignatio orta est. queruntur se, ut sceleratos, festis diebus a societate hominum deorumque pulsos esse. domum  
30 praegressus Tullius eos excepit; et totam multitudinem in campum duxit. ibi, orationem orsus, veteres populi Romani iniurias commemoravit. tum ‘hanc’ inquit ‘contumeliam quo tandem animo fertis? nonne sensistis triumphatum hodie  
35 de nobis esse? vos omnibus Romanis et finitimis populis abeuntes spectaculo fuistis. bellum vobis indictum est, magno eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis.’ ita et sua sponte irae pleni et incitati domos inde abiere. stimulandoque suos quisque  
40 populos, effecere ut omne Volscum nomen deficeret.

imperatores in eo bello lecti sunt Attius Tullius et Coriolanus, exul Romanus. in hoc plus spei positum; quam non fefellit. Circeios profectus, colonos inde Romanos expulit; eamque  
45 urbem Volscis tradidit. inde in Latinam viam transgressus, Satricam, Coriolos, et alia oppida Romanis ademit. deinceps Lavinium, Corbionem, Labicos, Pedom cepit. postremum ad urbem proficiscitur. ad fossas Cluilias, quinque ab urbe  
50 milia passuum, castris positus, populatur inde agrum Romanum. Spurius Nautius et Sextus Iurius tum consules erant. eos, recensentes legiones et praesidia per muros distribuentes, multitudo ingens pacem poscentium terruit. de  
55 legatis ad Coriolanum mittendis agitare. hoc acceperunt patres; missique de pace ad eum

oratores. atrox responsum rettulerunt. iterum deinde iidem missi non recipiuntur in castra. sacerdotes quoque isse supplices ad castra hostium traditum est; sed nihilo magis quam legatos 60 flexisse animum.

*Embassy of Roman matrons headed by the mother of Coriolanus. He retires from Latium.*

8. tum matronae ad Veturiam, matrem Coriolani, Volumniamque uxorem coeunt. effecere ut et Veturia mulier nobilis et Volumnia, duos parvos filios secum ferens, in castra hostium irent. cum armis viri defendere urbem non possent, mulieres 5 precibus lacrimisque eam servare conantur. ubi ad castra ventum est, nuntiatum est Coriolano adesse ingens mulierum agmen. primo, ut qui nec publica maiestate legatorum nec sacerdotum religione motus esset, multo obstinatio- 10 rior adversus lacrimas mulierum erat. dein miles quidam Veturiam cognoverat maestitia inter ceteras insignem, inter nurum nepotesque stantem. ‘nisi me’ inquit ‘decipiunt oculi, mater tibi uxorque et liberi adsunt.’ 15

Coriolanus, prope ut amens consternatus, matrem complexurus erat. illa, in iram ex precibus versa, dixit:—‘priusquam complexum accipio, scire volo utrum ad hostem an ad filium venerim. in hoc me longa vita traxit, ut exulem te, deinde 20

hostem viderem? potuisti populari hanc terram,  
 quae te genuit atque aluit? nonne tibi, quam-  
 quam infesto animo veneras, fines ineunti ira  
 cecidit? nonne, cum in conspectu Roma esset,  
 25 putabas intra illa moenia domum ac penates  
 tuos esse, matrem, uxorem, liberosque? ergo, ego  
 nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur. nisi  
 filium haberem, libera in libera patria mortua  
 essem. sed ego nihil iam pati nec turpius nec  
 30 miserius possum: de his vide, quos, si pergis, aut  
 immatura mors aut longa servitus manet.' uxor  
 deinde ac liberi Coriolanum complexi. fletusque  
 ab omni turba mulierum et comploratio sui  
 patriaeque fregere tandem virum. inde suos  
 35 dimittit; ipse retro ab urbe castra movit. ductis  
 deinde legionibus ex agro Romano, perisse eum  
 tradunt alii alia morte.

*Patriotic offer of the Fabii. Their departure.*

9. Veiens hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis,  
 nullo tempore neglegi poterat. interea alia bella  
 instare. Aequi et Volsci non diu quiescebant;  
 mox moturos apparebat Sabinos semper infestos  
 5 Etrurianque omnem. tum Fabia gens senatum  
 adiit. Caeso Fabius consul pro gente loquitur:—  
 'assiduo magis quam magno praesidio, ut scitis,  
 patres conscripti, bellum Veiens eget. vos alia  
 bella curate; Fabios hostes Veientibus date.

auctores sumus tutam ibi maiestatem Romani 10  
nominis fore. id velut familiare bellum privato  
sumptu gerere in animo est: res publica et milite  
illic et pecunia vacet.' gratiae ingentes actae.  
consul e curia egressus, comitante Fabiorum  
agmine, domum rediit. iussi armati postero 15  
die ad limen consulis adesse; domos inde dis-  
cedunt.

Fabii postero die arma capiunt; quo iussi  
erant conveniunt. consul paludatus egrediens in  
vestibulo gentem omnem suam instructo agmine 20  
videt. acceptus in medium signa ferri iubet.  
nunquam exercitus neque minor numero neque  
clarior fama per urbem incessit. sex et trecenti  
milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis, ibant,  
Veienti populo pestem minitantes. sequebatur 25  
turba favore et admiratione stupentium. ire  
fortes, ire felices iubent, inde omnia praemia a  
se, omnes honores sperare. dum Capitolium et  
alia templa praetereunt, deos precantur ut illud  
agmen faustum atque felix mittant, tutum brevi 30  
in patriam restituant.

*Exploit of the Fabii. Its disastrous ending.*

10. frustra missae sunt preces. infelici via,  
dextro Iano portae Carmentalis profecti, ad Cre-  
meram flumen veniunt. is opportunus visus est  
locus muniendo praesidio. quod Veientes, accito

5 ex Etruria exercitu, oppugnant; et Romanae  
legiones, ab Aemilio consule ductae, comminus  
cum Etruscis dimicant. hostes fusi retro ad Saxa  
Rubra—ibi castra habebant—pacem supplices  
petunt. mox rursus cum Fabiis erat Veienti  
10 populo certamen. nec erant incursiones modo  
in agros; sed aliquotiens aequo campo certatum;  
gensque una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissima  
Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit. id primo acerbum  
indignumque Veientibus est visum. inde consilium  
15 ortum est insidiis ferocem hostem capiendi. gaudere  
etiam quod multo successu Fabiis audacia crescit.  
itaque pecora praedantibus obviam acta; agres-  
tium fuga vasti relictis agri; subsidia armatorum,  
ad arcendas populationes missa, saepius simulato  
20 pavore fugerunt.

iamque Fabii adeo contempserant hostem, ut  
sua invicta arma crederent non sustineri posse.  
haec spes eos provexit, ut ad visa procul a Cremera  
pecora decurrerent. et, cum temere insidias circa  
25 ipsum iter positas superassent, passimque raperent  
pecora, subito ex insidiis consurgitur. adversi et  
undique hostes erant. primo clamor exterruit;  
dein tela ab omni parte incidebant. coeuntibusque  
Etruscis, iam ingenti agmine armatorum saepti,  
30 quo magis se hostis inferebat, eo in brevius spatium  
cogebantur. quae res et paucitatem eorum et  
multitudinem Etruscorum insignem faciebat. tum  
Fabii, omissa pugna, in unum locum se omnes  
inclinant. nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo



viam. ascendunt in surgentem leniter collem. 35  
 inde primo restitere; mox, ut respirandi superior  
 locus spatium dedit, pepulere etiam subeuntes.  
 vincebatque auxilio loci paucitas; sed iugo circum-  
 missus Veiens in verticem collis evasit. ita superior  
 rursus hostis factus. Fabii caesi ad unum omnes, 40  
 praesidiumque expugnatum. trecentos sex perisse  
 constat; unum autem puerum Romae relictum  
 esse, stirpem genti Fabiae, dubiisque rebus populi  
 Romani saepe domi bellicae vel maximum futurum  
 auxilium. 45

### *Revolt of Fidenae.*

11. Fidenae, colonia Romana, ad Lartem  
 Tolumnium, Veientium regem, defecere. maius  
 additum defectioni scelus: legatos Romanos, causam  
 novi consilii quaerentes, iussu Tolumnii inter-  
 fecerunt. levant quidam regis facinus. in tesser- 5  
 arum prospero iactu vocem eius ambiguum dicunt  
 a Fidenatibus exceptam esse causam mortis legatis;  
 ut, 'optime!' exclamans, occidi eos iussisse vide-  
 retur. sed incredibile est oratione Fidenatium,  
 novorum sociorum de caede consulentium, non 10  
 aversum esse a ludo animum. videtur rex Fidenates  
 tanto scelere implicare voluisse, ne quid auxilii a  
 Romanis sperare possent.

at Romae legatorum, qui Fidenis caesi sunt,  
 statuae publice in Rostris positae sunt. cum 15  
 Veientibus Fidenatibusque, a causa tam nefanda

bellum exorsis, atrox dimicatio instabat. consules creati sunt Marcus Geganius et Lucius Sergius Fidenas; a bello credo, quod deinde gessit, appellatum esse. hic enim primus cis Anienem cum rege Veientium secundo proelio confligit multo sanguine ea victoria stetit; maior ex civibus amissis dolor quam laetitia fuis hostibus fuit; et senatus, ut in trepidis rebus, dictatorem dici  
25 Mamercum Aemilium iussit. is magistrum equitum Lucium Cincinnatum, dignum parente iuvenem, dixit. centuriones veteres, belli periti, additi, et numerus amissorum proxima pugna expletus. legatos Quinctium Capitolinum et Marcum Vibulanum  
30 sequi se dictator iussit.

*War with Fidenae, Veii, and Falerii.*

12. et potestas maior et vir potestati par hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem summovere; collesque inter Fidenas atque Anienem ceperunt; nec ante in campos degressi sunt, quam legiones  
5 Faliscorum auxilio venerunt. tum demum castra Etruscorum pro moenibus Fidenarum posita. et dictator Romanus haud procul inde ad confluentes sedit in ripis utriusque amnis. postero die in aciem legiones eduxit. inter hostes variae fuere  
10 sententiae. Faliscus, procul a domo militiam aegre patiens, satisque fidens sibi, poscere pugnam; Veienti Fidenatique plus spei in trahendo bello

esse. Tolumnius, quamvis suorum magis sibi placerent consilia, postero die se pugnaturum edicit, veritus ne se desererent Falisci. 15

dictatori et Romanis, cum hostem vitare pugnam viderent, animi accessere; posteroque die milites castra urbemque se oppugnatuos clamant, nisi copia pugnae fiat. ita utrimque acies inter bina castra in medium campum procedunt. Veiens, 20  
multitudine abundans, milites post montes circummisit, qui inter pugnam castra Romana aggredierentur. trium populorum exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut dextrum cornu Veientes, sinistrum Falisci tenerent, medii Fidenates essent. dictator 25  
dextro cornu adversus Faliscos, sinistro contra Veientes Capitolinus Quinctius intulit signa; ante mediam aciem cum equitatu magister equitum processit. parumper silentium et quies fuit. Etrusci, nisi cogerentur, pugnam inire nolebant; 30  
dictator arcem Romanam respiciebat, donec augures signum tollerent, aves pugnam rite permisisse. quod ubi conspexit, primos equites, clamore sublato, in hostem emisit; secuta peditum acies ingenti vi conflixit. nulla parte legiones Etruscae sus- 35  
tinuere impetum Romanorum; eques maxime resistebat, equitumque longe fortissimus ipse rex, contra sequentes equitans Romanos, trahebat certamen.

*Exploit of Cornelius Cossus.*

13. erat tum inter equites tribunus militum Cornelius Cossus, eximia pulchritudine corporis, animo ac viribus par, memorque magni generis, quod amplius reliquit posteris. is, cum ad impetum  
5 Tolumnii trepidantes videret Romanas turmas insignemque veste regia volitantem tota acie cognosset, ‘hicine est’ inquit ‘ruptor foederis humani violatorque gentium iuris? iam ego hanc caesam victimam, si quid sancti in terris esse di  
10 volunt, legatorum manibus dabo.’ calcaribus subditis, infesta hasta in unum fertur hostem; quem cum ictum equo deiecisset, confestim et ipse hasta innixus se in pedes excepit. surgentem ibi regem umbone prostravit, petitumque saepius  
15 hasta ad terram adfixit. tum mortuo detracta spolia; caputque victor spiculo gerens terrore caesi regis hostes fudit. ita equitum quoque fusa acies, quae una fecerat anceps certamen. dictator legionibus fugatis instat, et ad castra compulsos caedit.  
20 Fidenatium plurimi locorum periti effugere in montes. Cossus, Tiberim cum equitatu transvectus, ex agro Veientium ingentem tulit praedam ad urbem. inter proelium et ad castra Romana pugnatum est adversus partem copiarum a Tolumnio, ut ante dictum est, ad castra missam. Vibulanus corona primum vallum defendit; deinde intentos hostes in vallum, egressus dextra principali,

cum triariis repente invadit. quo pavore iniecto, caedes minor, quia pauciores erant, fuga non minus trepida quam in acie fuit. 30

omnibus locis re bene gesta, dictator senatus consulto iussuque populi triumphans in urbem rediit. longe maximum triumphi spectaculum fuit Cossus spolia opima regis interfecti gerens. in eum milites carmina incondita, aequantes cum 35 Romulo, canere. spolia in aede Iovis Feretrii prope Romuli spolia, quae prima opima appellata sola eo tempore erant, cum sollemni dedicatione dono fixit. averteratque in se a curru dictatoris civium ora, et gloriae eius diei fructum prope 40 solus tulerat. dictator coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia populi iussu in Capitolio Iovi donum posuit.

*Renewal of the war. Capture of Fidenae.*

14. proximo anno exercitus in agrum Veientem ac Faliscum ducti; praeda abacta hominum pecorumque. hostis in agris nusquam inventus neque pugnandi copia facta. urbes tamen non oppugnatae, quia pestilentia Romam invasit. mox 5 vis morbi ingravescens omnibus curae erat, terrorisque ac prodigia, maxime quod multis motibus terrae ruere in agris nuntiabantur tecta. pestilentior inde annus Gaio Iulio et Lucio Verginio consulibus. tantum vastitatis morbus in urbe 10

agrisque fecit, ut praedandi causa nemo ex agro Romano exiret. ultro Fidenates, qui se primo aut montibus aut muris tenuerant, populantes descenderunt in agrum Romanum. deinde Veientium exercitu accito—nam Falisci pelli ad bellum  
15 neque clade Romanorum neque sociorum precibus potuere—duo populi transiere Anienem, atque haud procul Collina porta signa habuere.

itaque trepidatum non in agris magis quam in  
20 urbe est. Iulius consul in aggere murisque explicat copias; a Verginio senatus in aede Quirini consulitur. dictatorem dici Quintum Servilium placet, cui Prisco fuit cognomen. Verginius, dum collegam consuleret moratus, permittente eo, nocte  
25 dictatorem dixit. is sibi magistrum equitum Postumum Aebutium dicit. dictator omnes luce prima extra portam Collinam adesse iubet. quibuscumque vires erant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere. signa ex aerario prompta feruntur ad  
30 dictatorem. quae cum agerentur, hostes in loca altiora cessere.

eo dictator agmine infesto subiit; nec procul Nomento signis collatis fudit Etruscas legiones. compulit inde in urbem Fidenas valloque circum-  
35 dedit. sed neque scalis capi poterat urbs alta et munita, neque in obsidione vis ulla erat, quia frumentum non necessitati modo, sed copiae quoque ex ante advecto sufficebat. mox expugnandi pariter cogendique ad deditionem spem amisit  
40 dictator. itaque in locis propinquis et notis ab

aversa parte urbis, maxime neglecta quia sua natura tutissima erat, agere in arcem cuniculum instituit. ipse diversis locis subit ad moenia, in quattuor partes divisus militibus, qui alii aliis succederent ad pugnam. sic proximo die ac nocte 45 proelio a sensu operis hostes avertebat, donec, perfosso a castris monte, erecta in arcem via est, intentisque Etruscis ad vanas minas clamor supra caput hostilis captam urbem ostendit.

*After a truce war breaks out again.*

15. tum indutiae factae sunt; sed ante diem Veientes rebellavere. legiones Romanae Veios profectae sunt. eas hostes invasere opportune. castra propinqua turbatos ac terga dantes acceperere; itaque plus ignominiae quam cladis est acceptum. 5 maesta civitas fuit vinci insueta; poscunt dictatorem. Mamercus Aemilius dictator dictus est; qui Cornelium Cossum magistrum equitum dixit. Veientes, re secunda elati, circum populos Etruriae legatos misere; uni Fidenatum populo rebellare 10 placuit. ut legatorum antea, ita tum novorum colonorum caede imbutis armis, Veientibus sese coniungunt. consulere inde principes duorum populorum, Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent. Fidenae visae opportuniiores; itaque, traiecto 15 Tiberi, Veientes Fidenas transtulerunt bellum.

Romae terror ingens erat. accito exercitu a Veiiis, castra locantur ante portam Collinam, et in



muris armati dispositi, et iustitium in Foro taber-  
 20 naeque clausae; suntque omnia castris quam urbi  
 similia. trepidam civitatem dictator increpuit,  
 quod Veientem hostem totiens victum timerent  
 Fidenasque prope saepius captas quam oppugnatas.  
 eosdem et Romanos et hostes esse, qui per tot  
 25 saecula fuissent, eosdem animos, easdem corporis  
 vires, eadem arma gerere. se quoque eundem  
 dictatorem Mamercum Aemilium esse, qui antea  
 Veientium Fidenatumque, iunctis Faliscis, exer-  
 citus fudisset; et magistrum equitum Cornelium  
 30 Cossum eundem in acie fore, qui priore bello  
 tribunus militum, Larte Tolumnio rege Veientium  
 occiso, spolia opima Iovis templo intulisset.  
 proinde, memores secum triumphos, secum spolia,  
 secum victoriam esse, contra hostes sceleratissimos  
 35 arma caperent.

*A wonderful combat. Victory of the Romans.*

16. deinde dictator profectus mille et quin-  
 gentos passus citra Fidenas castra locat, dextra  
 montibus, sinistra Tiberi amne saeptus. Titum  
 Quinctium legatum occupare montes iubet ocul-  
 5 tumque id iugum capere, quod a tergo hostibus  
 foret. ipse postero die, cum Etrusci pleni ani-  
 morum in aciem processissent, cunctatus parumper  
 dum speculatores referrent Quinctium evasisse in  
 iugum, signa profert peditumque aciem instructam  
 10 in hostem inducit. magistrum equitum monet, ne



iniussu pugnam incipiat; se, cum opus sit equestri auxilio, signum daturum; proinde ille, memor regiae pugnae, memor spoliis opimorum, rem gereret. legiones impetu ingenti configunt. Romanus odio accensus, impium Fidenatem, prae- 15 donem Veientem, perfidos socios, imbelles hostes compellans, factis simul dictisque odium explet.

concusserat primo statim congressu hostem, cum, repente patefactis Fidenarum portis, nova erumpit acies ante id tempus inaudita. ignibus 20 armata ingens multitudo facibusque ardentibus tota fulgens in hostem ruit, formaque insolitae pugnae Romanos parumper exterruit. tum dictator, magistro equitum et ex montibus Quinctio accito, in sinistrum cornu, quod territum cesserat 25 flammis, accurrit, claraque voce 'fumone victi' inquit 'velut apes loco vestro expulsi inermi cedetis hosti? nonne faces has ipsas, si igni non telis pugnandum est, ereptas ultro inferetis? agite, nominis Romani ac virtutis patrum vestraeque 30 memores vertite incendium hoc in hostium urbem et suis flammis delete Fidenas, quas vestris beneficiis placare non potuistis. legatorum hoc vos vestrorum colonorumque sanguis vastatique fines monent.'

35

ad imperium dictatoris mota cuncta acies. faces partim emissae excipiuntur, partim vi eripiuntur; utraque acies armatur igni. magister equitum et ipse novat pugnam equestrem. pulvis elatus mixtusque fumo lucem ex oculis virorum equo- 40

- rumque aufert; ruinae similem stragem eques,  
quacumque pervaserat, dedit. clamor deinde  
accidit novus; qui cum utramque in se aciem  
vertisset, dictator exclamat Quinctium legatum  
45 a tergo hostes adortum; ipse infert acrius signa  
cum duae acies Etruscos et a fronte et a tergo  
urgerent, neque in castra retro neque in montes,  
unde novus hostis venerat, iter fugae esset,  
Veientium maxima pars Tiberim effuse petunt,  
50 Fidenatium qui supersunt ad urbem Fidenas  
tendunt. infert pavidos fuga in mediam caedem;  
occiduntur in ripis; alios in aquam pulsos gurgites  
ferunt; etiam peritos nandi vulnera et pavor  
obruunt; pauci e multis tranant.
- 55 alterum agmen fertur per castra in urbem;  
eodem et Romanos sequentes impetus rapit,  
Quinctium maxime et cum eo degressos de monti-  
bus milites. hi postquam mixti hostibus portam  
inieri, in muros evadunt suisque capti oppidi  
60 signum e muro tollunt. quod ubi dictator  
conspexit—iam enim et ipse in deserta hostium  
castra penetraverat—cupientem militem discurrere  
ad praedam, spe data maioris in urbe praedae, ad  
portam ducit, receptusque intra muros in arcem,  
65 quo ruere fugientium turbam videbat, pergit. nec  
minor caedes in urbe quam in proelio fuit, donec  
abiectis armis nihil praeter vitam petentes dic-  
tatori deduntur. urbs castraque diripiuntur.  
postero die captivi sub corona veneunt; exercitum  
70 victorem opulentumque praeda triumphans dic-  
tator Romam reducit.

## NOTES.

*A, B, C, etc. refer to the General Notes on Syntax.*

## CHAPTER 1.

1. **Tarquinii—ad Porsennam fugerant.** Our narrative begins at the same point as Macaulay's *Horatius*:—

Lars Porsena of Clusium  
By the Nine Gods he swore  
That the great house of Tarquin  
Should suffer wrong no more.

**Porsennam.** There is some authority for all the three spellings, *Porsenna*, *Porsinna*, *Porsēna*.

2. **rex Clusinus.** The king of Clusium (modern *Chiusi*), which was apparently the head of the twelve Etruscan cities, is appealed to as the leading power of Etruria. Cf. Macaulay's *Horatius*, xxii.

3. **Romam—venit.** See A. 4.

4. **infesto exercitu**, 'with an invading army'; See D. 2(e). Note that *cum*, though often inserted, is not necessary with this use of the ablative.

6. **res Clusina**, 'the power of Clusium.'

**magnum**, a predicate like *valida*.

7. **patres**, the 'fathers,' or 'heads of houses' composed the senate or 'council of elders' in early times.

8. **pacem cum servitute.** The nobles had expelled Tarquinius Superbus. Hence the senate, as their representative, had a lurking fear that the common people might take his

part. The kings had generally posed as protectors of the *plebs* or 'commonalty.'

9. **multa—concessa**, 'accordingly many liberal concessions were made by the senate to the commons during this time.'

12. **veniunt—saepiunt**, historic presents; cf. l. 18, 19, and see I. 1.

13. **alia—alia**, 'some points...others.'

**muris—Tiberi flumine**. See D. 2 (a).

14. **pons Sublicius**, 'the Bridge of Piles (*sublicae*)'; see Plan of Rome. This wooden bridge was for a long time the only bridge over the Tiber.

15. **Cocles**, 'one-eyed,' a family name. It does not mean that this particular Horatius was one-eyed.

17. **Ianiculum**, a hill on the west bank of the Tiber. marked in the Plan of Rome.

21. **Capitolio**, 'the Capitoline Hill'; see Plan.

22. **ferro**, i.e. with axes.

23. **quantum**, neuter, 'as far as'; see A. 7.

25. **vadit—cedentium**, 'then he strides to the beginning of the approach to the bridge, a sight to see amid the backs of his retreating comrades.'

26. **ipso miraculo**, 'by the mere marvel.'

29. **genere factisque**. See D. 3 (d).

30. **paulum**, 'for a little while'; cf. l. 37 and see A. 6.

31. **tutum**, 'place of safety.' For this use of the neuter adjective cf. c. 4, l. 50 *in primum*, c. 5, l. 17 *in medio*.

34. **nunc—nunc**, 'at one time...at another.'

35. **superborum**, 'cruel,' 'tyrannical,' rather than 'proud'; cf. *Tarquinius Superbus* 'Tarquin the Tyrant.'

37. **dum—circumspectat**. See I. 2.

**alius alium**, 'one...another'; cf. l. 13.

39. **clamore sublato**. See D. 2 (h).

41. **ingenti gradu**, 'with huge stride.' He bestrides the bridge 'like a Colossus,' in Shakespeare's phrase.

**obtinet**, 'holds,' the ordinary sense of the word, not 'obtains.'

43. **rupti pontis**, a frequent idiom. We say 'of the breaking of the bridge.'

45. **Tiberine pater.** Tiberinus was a mythical king of Alba, who was said to have given his name to the river Tiber. He was worshipped at Rome as the river-god.

46. **accipias.** See F. 1.

49. **plus—fidei,** 'destined to win greater glory than belief in after ages.' See B. 6.

51. **Comitio.** The Comitium (meeting-place) was an open space railed off from the north-west part of the Forum and used for the debates of the oldest Comitia or Assembly. 'The Comitium was chosen by Boni (the Italian archaeologist) as the most appropriate place for exploring the archaeological strata of Rome, and examining the traces of the people's life layer upon layer in the little area where so much of it centred. He was able to reach 23 strata one above another between the uppermost pavement and the virgin clay of the sub-soil' (E. Burton-Brown, *Recent Excavations in the Forum*, p. 87).

**statua—posita est.** See note on c. 11, l. 15 *statuae in Rostris positae sunt*, where it will be seen that *in Rostris* means the same as *in Comitio*.

**quantum,** masculine here; contrast the use of the word in l. 23.

## CHAPTER 2.

3. **naves.** Etruria was one of the great naval powers of antiquity.

4. **vehi,** i.e. up the Tiber. For the syntax see G. 5.

**sedendo.** See H. 2.

8. **ratus.** This omission of the verb *sum* is very frequent in Livy.

10. **metuit ne retraheretur.** See F. 3.

• 13. **praedo—ultor,** predicates,—'as a freebooter...as an avenger.'

18. **tribunal,** a raised platform of turf, from which a general addressed his troops and administered justice.

20. **pari fere ornatu,** 'in much the same dress'; see D. 2 (g).

**multa agebat,** 'was busily engaged.' He seemed to be the more important person of the two.

21. **uter—esset.** See F. 10 (ii).
23. **sibi ipse.** Note the idiom, not *sibi ipsi*. For the dative see C. 1 (a).
24. **comprehensum.** We say, 'the king's guards arrested him and....'
26. **metuendus.** See H. 5.
27. **Romanus sum civis.** The words *civis Romanus sum* have become a proverb from Cicero's reference to them in his account of the scourging of a Roman citizen at Messana by order of Verres, the tyrannical governor of Sicily.
28. **hostis,** in apposition to *ego* understood.
- ad mortem—ad caedem,** 'to face death...to commit murder.'
29. **minus animi.** See B. 6.
30. **fortia** may be translated 'bravely.'
31. **animos,** often used in the plural for 'spirit' or 'courage.'
33. **si iuvat,** 'if it is your pleasure.'
- in singulas horas,** 'hour by hour'; cf. c. 6, l. 47 *in dies* 'day by day.'
35. **ne—timueris.** See F. 1.
36. **uni—erit,** 'alone you will have to deal with individual foes.'
38. **circumdari,** 'to be placed round Mucius.'
39. **mineris.** See F. 10 (ii).
48. **quisque,** in apposition to *ceteri*.
54. **causa,** 'on account of.'
55. **dono,** 'for a gift,' 'as a gift'; see C. 6.

## CHAPTER 3.

2. **procul ripa.** See D. 1 (a).
7. **qui—poscerent,** 'who should demand,' i.e. 'to demand'; see F. 3.
- haud magni fecit,** 'he did not rate at a high price'; see E. 2.
9. **pro rupto—habebo,** 'I shall count the treaty as broken.'

10. **deditam.** This participle denotes a condition,—‘if she is given up.’

**suos.** *suus* usually refers to the subject of the sentence; but it may also refer to any person or persons mentioned in the sentence, if the word denoting them (here *deditam*) is in an emphatic position, and there is no ambiguity as to the reference. Cf. c. 16, l. 32 *suis flammis delete Fidenas*.

13. **quoslibet.** The hostages were both males and females. Hence, when they are spoken of in the mass, the masculine is used.

15. **obsidum quod reliquum erat,** ‘the remaining portion of the hostages’; see B. 6.

16. **Romanis—fuit.** See C. 4.

17. **aeger animi,** ‘sick at heart’; see E. 1.

18. **Tusculum.** See Map.

19. **novo genere.** See D. 2 (i).

20. **donavere,** ‘presented’; translate ‘rewarded.’

**summa Sacra via,** ‘the top of the Sacred Street’; see Plan of Rome.

## CHAPTER 4.

1. **dictator.** In times of special danger a *dictator* or ‘commander,’ also called *magister populi*, was appointed. His power superseded most of the ordinary functions of the consuls, being a temporary revival of the kingly power. As in early times the special danger was always a military one, the duration of his office was limited to the six months of the summer campaign; but he was expected to hold office only so long as the danger lasted. Cf. c. 14, l. 19—30.

2. **magister equitum,** an officer appointed by the dictator to command the cavalry, the dictator himself being regarded as the commander of the infantry force.

**magnis copiis.** See D. 2 (e).

**ad lacum Regillum,** ‘at Lake Regillus’; compare l. 12 *ad alterum cornu* ‘on the other wing.’ We are here told that Lake Regillus was in the territory of Tusculum. Its site cannot now be identified.



6. *ad rem*—*regendam*, 'to direct operations by their strategy'; see H. 4.

8. *pugnam miscuere*, 'joined in the fray.'

*nec quisquam*—*excessit*, 'and hardly any of the chief men escaped....'

10. *Superbus*. See note on c. 1, l. 35.

11. *infestus*, predicate, 'with a foeman's energy.'

*in tutum receptus est*, 'was taken back to a place of safety.'

For *tutum* see note on c. 1, l. 31.

14. *Tusculanum ducem*, i.e. *Mamilius*.

*et ille*, 'the other also.'

15. *Aebutio*—*Mamilio*. See C. 1 (b).

16. *tanta*—*fruit*, 'so great was the force of the combatants charging with couched spears.'

20. *Lucii Tarquintii filius*, i.e. *Titus*.

21. *ea*, i.e. *cohors exulum*.

23. *ferocem*. This adjective denotes 'warlike,' 'spirited,' 'proud,' not 'ferocious.' So in l. 30 *ferociter* means 'with spirit.'

29. *humi*. See E. 1.

30. *invehi*, 'were riding on'; see G. 2.

31. *ut*, 'when,' takes the indicative.

32. *quem*—*viderint*, 'if they saw any of their own side fleeing'; see F. 10 (iii).

33. *pro hoste habere*. Compare c. 3, l. 9.

36. *integris corporibus*. See D. 2 (h).

*exules*, accusative. The subject of the sentence is 'the men of the dictator's chosen band.'

39. *manipulos*. Originally *manipulus* meant a 'handful' or 'bundle of hay,' then a 'band' or 'company' of soldiers, one-third of a cohort.

41. *venientes*, 'as they were coming.'

44. *inter spoliandum corpus*, 'while stripping the body'; see H. 4.

50. *in primum*, 'to the front'; see note on c. 1, l. 31.

54. *Castori*. Castor often stands for Castor and Pollux, the 'Great Twin Brethren.'

55. *intrasset*, representing *intraverit* of *oratio recta*. See F. 10 (iii).



## CHAPTER 5.

2. *quo facto*, 'and when this was done,' i.e. after this order had been given.

3. *secessio*. See Introduction, p. xiii.

*Sicinio*—*auctore*. See D. 2 (*h*).

4. *iniussu consulum*, 'without an order from the consuls'; see D. 2 (*f*).

*Sacrum montem*, properly 'Hill of Curses'; see note on l. 28.

5. *tria*—*passuum*, 'a distance of three miles from the City'; see A. 5. *mille passuum* is 1000 Roman 'paces' (or double-steps) of five feet. Our military 'pace' (= Roman *gradus*) is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

10. *placuit*, *patribus* understood,—'the senate determined.'

13. *non*—*consentiebant*, 'there was not universal harmony as now.'

14. *singulis*—*sermo*, 'the individual members had their own ideas and their own manner of speaking.' *suum consilium* means 'their own selfish policy.'

16. *ventri*. See C. 1 (*a*).

17. *in medio*. See note on c. 1, l. 31.

18. *coniurabant*—*ferrent*, 'they conspired together that the hands should not carry'; see F. 3.

19. *conficerent*, 'make short work of,' i.e. 'masticate.' In l. 23 the same verb means 'to digest.'

20. *dum*—*volunt*. See I. 2.

22. *ventrem haud segnem esse*. It is clear from l. 25, 26 that the hard-working Belly is meant to represent the Senate; cf. Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, Act I, Scene 1:—

The Senators of Rome are this good belly,  
And you the mutinous members. For examine  
Their counsels and their cares, digest things rightly  
Touching the weal of the common; you shall find  
No public benefit, which you receive,  
But it proceeds or comes from them to you,  
And no way from yourselves.

25. *hinc—quam*, 'from this (parable) Agrippa proved to them how....'

27. *agi—coeptum*, lit. 'it was begun to be discussed about agreement.' The passive impersonal construction is a favourite one in Latin; cf. c. 4, l. 58 *pugnatum est*.

28. *ut plebi—esset*, 'that the commons should have magistrates of their own.' For the syntax see C. 4.

*sacrosancti*, 'inviolable,' lit. 'consecrated by a curse.' Any person who laid violent hands upon a tribune was to be *sacer* 'accursed,' i.e. an outlaw. The tribunes were 'living altars,' to which injured plebeians might fly for sanctuary.

30. *creaverunt*, i.e. by co-optation.

## CHAPTER 6.

2. *eis consulibus*. See D. 2 (*h*).

4. *Antiates*, 'the men of Antium'; see Map.

6. *consilio et manu promptus*. See D. 3 (*d*).

7. *cui cognomen Coriolano fuit*. See C. 4.

13. *ferox*. See note on c. 4, l. 23.

14. *in proximo*, 'in the nearest part'; see note on c. 1, l. 31.

17. *Corioli*, in apposition to *oppidum*. Our idiom is 'the town of Corioli.'

18. *foris—domi*. See E. 1.

19. *multo gravius*. See D. 2 (*c*).

21. *ventumque esset*, impersonal, —'matters would have come....'

22. *vis*, 'quantity'; cf. c. 7, l. 7 *vis magna Volscorum* and Virgil's *canum vis* 'pack of hounds.'

23. *agitatum*. See note on c. 5, l. 27.

24. *quanti—daretur*, 'at what price it should be sold to the commons'; see E. 2.

*tempus recuperandi*, 'a good time for recovering'; see H. 1.

26. *in primis*, 'among the first,' 'in particular.'

28. *reddant*, 'let them restore'; see F. 1, and cf. below *secedat avocet rapiant—fruantur*.

29. **Sicinium.** He had organised the Secession; see c. 5, l. 3.

30. **patiar**, 'am I to put up with...?' See F. 2, and cf. *feram* in the next sentence.

31. **qui—tulerim**, 'I, the kind of man who have not tolerated Tarquin as king'; see F. 5.

32. **secedat—fecere.** All this is said in bitter irony.

36. **et—et**, 'both—and.'

37. **ira** must be ablative.

39. **sibi.** See C. 1 (b).

**exortum.** The *esse* of the perfect infinitive is often omitted.

40. **iubeat.** See I. 3.

**curia**, 'Senate House,' on the slope of the Quirinal, above the Comitium, said to have been built by King Tullus Hostilius, and therefore called Curia Hostilia.

41. **diem dixissent**, 'had appointed a day,' i.e. for his trial.

45. **iam tum**, 'even then.'

**spiritus**, often in plural; cf. c. 7, l. 3, and *animi* in c. 2, l. 30.

47. **in dies.** Cf. c. 2, l. 33 *in singulas horas*; but note that *in dies* has a special meaning. It is used where *increase* or *decrease* from day to day is implied.

**quo maior—ardebat.** See D. 2 (c).

51. **Romano bello**, 'war with Rome.'

## CHAPTER 7.

1. **haud—posse**, 'that their people (i.e. the Volscians) could not easily be persuaded.'

4. **Romae.** See E. 1.

5. **ut—amplissimi**, 'that they should be celebrated on as grand a scale as possible.'

6. **auctore—Tullio.** Cf. c. 5, l. 3 *Sicinio auctore*.

7. **vis.** Cf. c. 6, l. 22 *magna vis frumenti*.

11. **accusatum—cautum**, the ordinary use of the supine in *-um*, to express purpose after a verb of *motion*. This supine is in reality an accusative case, denoting 'goal of motion'; see A. 4.

18. **horret**—**flat**, 'my mind shudders with fear of some rash action'; see F. 3.

19. **mihi dicenda**. See C. 5.

21. **facti**—**violari**, 'to be damaged by any fault in word or deed here in Rome.'

25. **qui**—**iuberent**, 'to order'; see F. 3 and I. 4.

29. **societate**—**deorum**, because the games were held in honour of the gods.

32. **populi Romani iniurias**, 'wrongs done by the Roman people'; see B. 3.

34. **triumphatum**—**de nobis esse**, 'that a triumph has been won over us'; see note on c. 5, l. 27.

36. **spectaculo**. See C. 6.

37. **magno**—**malo**, 'with great disaster to those'; see D. 2 (h).

39. **stimulando**. See H. 2.

**suos quisque**. *quisque* is often used in conjunction with *suus*. Here it is in apposition to the subject of the sentence.

40. **nomen**, often used for 'nation' or 'power,' e.g. *Romanum nomen*, *Latinum nomen*.

49. **ad fossas Cluilias**, 'at the Cluilian dykes.' Cf. c. 4, l. 2 *ad lacum Regillum*.

**quinque**—**milia passuum**. See note on c. 5, l. 5.

54. **de legatis**—**agitare**, 'they were discussing about the sending of envoys'; see G. 2 and H. 4.

60. **nihilo magis**. See D. 2 (c).

### CHAPTER 8.

5. **possent**. See F. 6.

8. **ut qui nec**—**motus esset**, 'in as much as he had not been influenced'; see F. 6.

9. **publica maiestate**, 'by the official dignity.'

**sacerdotum religione**, 'by the sacred character of priests.' *religio* means strictly 'something which binds one back.'

27. **nisi peperissem**—**oppugnaretur**. Mark the force of the tenses:—'if I *had* not been a mother, Rome *would not now* be attacked.' So also in the next sentence, the tenses being in reverse order.

33. *comploratio sui patriaeque*, 'their lamentation for themselves and their country'; see B. 4.

36. *perisse—morte*, 'different writers record that he died by different deaths.' In Shakespeare (*Coriolanus*, Act v, Scene 5) he is murdered by Volscian conspirators.

## CHAPTER 9.

4. *moturos*. Active verbs, used in a military sense, are frequently found without an accusative.

8. *patres conscripti*, 'enrolled senators.' This is what Cicero thought this expression meant, as is shown by his use of the singular *pater conscriptus*. Livy (II. 1. 11) holds that it is for *patres et conscripti*,—*patres* denoting the original senators, and *conscripti* those added after the expulsion of the kings.

*bellum Veiens*, 'the war with Veii'; cf. c. 6, l. 51.

9. *hostes*, predicate,—'assign the Fabii as enemies.'

10. *auctores sumus*, lit. 'we are guarantors,' i.e. 'we undertake.'

*ibi*, 'in our hands.' Below *illic* is 'in that war.'

11. *nominis*. Cf. c. 7, l. 40 *Volscum nomen*.

19. *paludatus*, dressed in the military cloak of a Roman general; it was of scarlet trimmed with gold.

24. *patricii*, properly 'men of the fathers,' because they alone, in the eyes of Roman law, were looked upon as having a father.

30. *brevis*, 'within a short time'; see D. 3 (j).

## CHAPTER 10.

1. *infelici*, 'unlucky'; they should have gone through the left arch.

2. *Iano*, 'arch'; so Mars is used for 'war' and Venus for 'love.' Janus, the god of doors and entrances, was represented by a double-faced head resting on an arch.

*portae Carmentalis*, so called because of the altar of the goddess Carmenta, which was close by. See Plan of Rome.

4. *muniendo praesidio*, 'for the fortifying of a position'; see H. 3.

7. **Saxa Rubra**, 'Red Cliffs,' by the Cremera.  
 15. **ferocem**. See note on c. 4, l. 23.  
 19. **ad arcendas populationes**. See H. 4.  
 25. **superassent—raperent**. See I. 4.  
 26. **consurgitur**, 'there is a sally'; see note on c. 5, l. 27.  
 30. **quo—eo**. See D. 2 (c).  
 34. **nisi -viam**, 'shoving with bodies and weapons, they broke open a way by their wedge-formation.'  
 38. **iugo**, 'along a ridge'; see D. 3 (b).  
 40. **ad unum**, 'to a man.'  
 44. **domi bellicue**. See E. 1.  
**vel maximum**, 'even the greatest,' i.e. 'the very greatest.'

## CHAPTER 11.

1. **Lartem Tolumnium**. *Lars* is used in Latin to represent the Etruscan *Larth*, a title of honour, 'lord.'

7. **exceptam—legatis**, 'was caught up as a reason for putting the envoys to death.' For *legatis* see C. 1 (b).

12. **ne—possent**. See F. 3.

14. **Romae—Fidenis**. See E. 1.

15. **in Rostris**, 'at the Rostra.' The platform for political speeches, between the Comitium and the Forum, was called *Rostra* from the 'beaks' of the ships captured from the Volscians at Antium in 338 B.C., with which it was decorated. So the name here is an anachronism. The substructure of the platform has been recently discovered by Boni.

**statuæ—positæ sunt**. By the Rostra were numbers of small statues (about three feet high) of prominent servants of the state.

21. **multo sanguine -stetit**, lit. 'stood at much blood,' i.e. 'cost much blood'; see D. 3 (c).

22. **civibus amissis—fuis hostibus**. See note on c. 1, l. 43.

24. **ut in trepidis rebus**, an idiomatic use of *ut*,—'seeing that it was a time of panic.'

26. **parente**, the famous Cincinnatus, who had been summoned from the plough to be dictator.

27. **centuriones**, commanders of a *centuria* or company of a hundred men.

28. **legatos**, here 'staff-officers.'

## CHAPTER 12.

1. **potestas**, 'official power,' i.e. of the dictator.

4. **ante—quam**, to be taken together,—'until.'

5. **auxilio venerunt**. See C. 6.

7. **ad confluentes**, 'at the confluence' of the Tiber and Anio. *amnes* can be easily understood out of *utriusque amnis*, which follows. So Coblenz means 'confluence,' being situated at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle.

11. **poscere—esse**. See G. 2.

19. **copia pugnae**. See B. 4.

20. **bina castra**. With a substantive of plural form, like *castra*, distributive numerals are found instead of cardinal, except that the plural of *unus* is used (not *singuli*).

30. **cogerentur**, in virtual *oratio obliqua*; see F. 10 (iii).

31. **arcem—augures**. The College of Augurs or Sooth-sayers had a platform on the Arx or Citadel (see Plan of Rome), on which they consulted the auspices.

**donec—tollerent**. See F. 3.

32. **aves**, the sacred fowls, who gave omens by their manner of eating.

## CHAPTER 13.

1. **tribunus militum**. A legion had six 'military tribunes,' each of whom commanded it for two months in the year.

2. **eximia pulchritudine**. See D. 2 (g).

3. **animo ac viribus**. See D. 3 (d).

4. **amplius**, predicate, 'richer,' 'with increase.'

**ad impetum**, 'at the charge.'

7. **hicine**, for *hic* 'this man' + *ce* 'here' + *ne* enclitic.

8. **gentium iuris**, not 'international law,' but 'the law of the civilized world,' i.e. the regular practices recognised equally by different nations.

9. **si quid sancti**. See B. 6.



10. *mānibus*, not *mān'ibus*.  
 13. *se in pedes excepit*, lit. 'betook himself to his feet.'  
 14. *petitumque -- adfixit*, 'and he attacked him many times with his spear and finally pinned him to the ground.'  
 16. *terrore caesi regis*, 'by panic at the slaying of their king'; see B. 4.  
 26. *corona*, 'circle of defence.'  
 27. *dextra principali*, *porta* understood, 'the right-hand gate of the camp, leading to head-quarters' (*principia*).  
 34. *spolia opima*, 'rich' or 'splendid spoils,' i.e. arms stripped in battle by a general from a general.  
 35. *in eum*, 'in his honour.'  
 36. *canere*. See G. 2.  
*Iovis Feretrii*, 'Jupiter god of trophies' (*feretrum* 'a litter' used for carrying things in processions). This temple was said to have been founded by Romulus when he dedicated his own *spolia opima*. It was on the Capitoline.  
 41. *libram*, in apposition to *coronam*.  
 42. *pondo*, 'in weight,' old ablative of *pondus*; see D. 3 (d).

## CHAPTER 14.

6. *omnibus curae erat*. See C. 6.  
 7. *multis motibus*. See D. 2 (b).  
 18. *porta Collina*. See Plan of Rome.  
 19—30. *itaque—dictatorem*. This passage gives us an excellent example of Roman procedure in times of peril:—  
 (1) Rome is in great danger. One consul, Julius, puts the city in a state of defence; the other, Verginius, takes counsel with the senate, who are regarded as the advisers of the consuls, though they have no power to order a course of action. The senate agree that a dictator should be appointed, and suggest the name of a suitable person for the office.  
 (2) Verginius obtains the assent of his colleague to the senate's recommendation; for it is most important, according to Roman ideas, that colleagues in any office should agree on their course of action.  
 (3) Verginius 'appointed the dictator at night.' He

would begin at midnight to take the auspices, because at this time any ominous sound or other sign was unlikely to occur. Having found the auspices favourable, he appoints the dictator.

(4) The dictator appoints his Master of the Horse.

(5) At day-break all men capable of bearing arms are assembled.

19. *trepidatum*—est, 'there was panic in the city quite as much as in the country districts.' See note on c. 5, l. 27.

20. *aggere*. The 'mound' of Servius Tullius was a great rampart on some of the highest ground in Rome, stretching from the southern side of the Esquiline to the northern side of the Quirinal. See Plan of Rome.

21. *Quirini*. Quirinus, originally the Sabine name of Mars, was afterwards identified with the deified Romulus, the son of Mars.

22. *placet*, i.e. *patribus*.

23. *cui Prisco fuit cognomen*, 'surnamed the Elder'; see C. 4.

*dum consuleret*—*moratus*. See F. 3.

27. *quibuscumque*. See C. 4.

29. *aerario*. The standards were kept in the Treasury (part of the temple of Saturn) for security.

30. *quae cum agerentur*, 'and while all this was going on.'

33. *Nomento*. See Map.

*signis collatis*, i.e. in a pitched battle.

37. *frumentum*—*sufficiebat*, 'the corn in the city was sufficient not only for actual needs, but also for a plentiful supply from the stock conveyed there beforehand.' With *ex ante advecto* understand *frumento*.

40. *notis*, 'well known,' i.e. to the dictator.

*ab aversa parte*, 'on the rear side.'

44. *qui*—*succederent*, 'to relieve one another in turn'; see F. 3.

46. *sensu operis*, 'knowledge of the work'; see B. 4.

47. *erecta*—*via est*, 'a path was carried (underground) up to the citadel.'

## CHAPTER 15.

1. **ante diem**, i.e. before the expiration of the truce.
6. **civitas fuit poscunt**, a sense construction; cf. c. 16, l. 49 *maxima pars—petunt*.  
**vinci insueta**. See G. 6.
11. **ut legatorum antea**, as related at the beginning of c. 11.  
**novorum colonorum**, 'new settlers' sent by Rome to Fidenae, to occupy the farms of those killed in the last war. These new settlers were treacherously massacred.
14. **caperent**. See F. 10 (ii).
19. **Foro**. The Forum or Market-place was the central square of Rome; see Plan. 'It is easy to see how the Forum began as a bartering ground in the midst of the surrounding hill villages. It was the market-place of the Palatine, Esquiline, Quirinal, and Capitol, and their natural centre, when they afterwards merged into one city. Habit and tradition have always been extraordinarily strong in Rome, and although the narrow valley was very marshy and continually flooded, it was soon filled with shops and stalls, with the memorials of the heroes, the temples of the gods, and the tribunals of justice. Where the people were accustomed to gather, there they continued to meet to discuss state affairs and to listen to the speeches of orators' (E. Burton-Brown, *Excavations in the Forum*, p. 1).
- 21—35. **trepidam—caperent**. This piece of *oratio obliqua* should be studied very carefully.
22. **quod—timerent**. See F. 10 (iii).
24. **eisdem—esse**. We must supply *dixit* from *increpuit* in the previous sentence.
33. **proinde caperent**, 'accordingly let them take up arms'; see F. 10 (i) and cf. c. 16, l. 12 *proinde—rem gereret*.

## CHAPTER 16.

1. **mille—passus**. See note on c. 5, l. 5.
7. **cunctatus dum—referrent**. See F. 3.
- 10—14. **magistrum gereret**, another useful piece of *oratio*

*obliqua*. Note especially the retention of the present tense in the subordinate clauses; see I. 3.

19. *cum*, the 'inverse use' of *cum*; cf. Cicero *discesserat Hilarus, cum venit tabellarius* 'Hilarus had just gone when the postman arrived.'

20. *erumpit*. See I. 2.

22. *tota*, predicate, 'all of it.'

*forma* must be ablative.

29. *ultro*, a good example of the word. Ordinarily it denotes 'beyond,' 'spontaneously,' 'unasked.' Here it means as much as 'turning the tables upon them.'

*agite*, 'come now!' Cf. Virgil's *eia agite*.

32. *suis flammis delete Fidenas*. For this use of *suis* see note on c. 3, l. 10 *deditam ad suos tutam remittam*.

33. *hoc vos—monent*, 'give you this warning'; see A. 7.

36. *ad imperium*, 'at the command'; cf. c. 13, l. 4 *ad impetum*.

49. *maxima pars—petunt*. Cf. c. 15, l. 6.

59. *capti oppidi signum*. See note on c. 1, l. 43 *fragor rupti pontis*.

68. *deduntur*, 'give themselves up,' an unusual sense of the passive. For the tense see I. 2.

69. *sub corona*, i.e. as slaves. When prisoners taken in war were sold as slaves, they were placed on the auctioneer's platform with wreaths on their heads, to show that they were spoils of victory.

*veneunt*. *vēneo* is compounded of *venum* and *eo* 'I go to sale'; cf. *venundo* 'I offer for sale.'



## GENERAL NOTES

### ON SOME PARTS OF LATIN SYNTAX.

*The references are to the Chapters and lines of the Text.*

#### A. ACCUSATIVE.

The chief uses of the Accusative are:—

- (1) **Accusative of the direct object**, after transitive verbs :  
*pontem* interrumpite. 1, 22.  
*hostem* occidere volui. 2, 28.
- (2) **Accusative as predicate**, after verbs of *making, thinking,*  
*etc.*  
*Cossum magistrum* equitum dixit. 15, 8.  
*Fabios hostes* Veientibus date. 9, 9.
- (3) **Accusative as subject of the infinitive.** See G. 3.
- (4) **Accusative of goal of motion :**  
*ex agris Romam* veniunt. 1, 11.  
*Fidenas* transtulerunt bellum. 15, 16.  
*consul domum* rediit. 9, 14.

Except with the names of towns and small islands, *domum* and *rus*, prepositions (e.g. *ad, in*) are required.

- (5) **Accusative of extent of space :**  
*trans Anienem* est *tria* ab urbe *milia passuum*. 5, 5.
- (6) **Accusative of extent of time :**  
*periculi procellam paulum* sustinuit. 1, 30.

The preposition *per* is often inserted, e.g. *per id tempus*, 1, 10; *per ludos*, 7, 17.

**(7) Accusative of extent of action :***quantum corpore uno possum.* 1, 23.*nihil territus proelium novat.* 4, 19.*hoc vos vastati fines movent.* 16, 33.

This last example serves also as an instance of the **double accusative**.

The **cognate accusative** (e.g. *magnum pugnam pugnativus*) comes under this head.

**B. GENITIVE.**

The Genitive denotes connexion of various kinds.

**(1) Genitive of the possessor :***servi regum superborum.* 1, 35.*castra hostium.* 2, 9.**(2) Genitive of definition (showing in what a thing consists) :***agmen virginum.* 3, 3.*subsidia armatorum.* 10, 18.*ordo idem petentium decus.* 2, 31.**(3) Genitive of the subject (corresponding to the subject of a verb) :***ira plebis in patres.* 5, 26.*populi Romani iniuriae.* 7, 32.**(4) Genitive of the object (corresponding to the object of a verb) :***aditus pontis.* 1, 25.*hostis tribuniciae potestatis.* 6, 26.*comploratio sui patriaeque.* 8, 33.

Sometimes we can only judge from the context whether a genitive is subjective or objective ; e.g. *populi Romani iniuriae* might mean ‘ wrongs done to the Roman people.’

Many verbs and adjectives take an objective genitive,



e.g. those denoting *skill, remembrance, accusation, fulness, want*, and various kinds of *feelings* (e.g. *miseret te aliorum*):

*belli periti.* 11, 27.

*memor magni generis.* 13, 3.

*irae pleni.* 7, 38.

(5) **Genitive of description:**

*virī eiusdem sanguinis.* 1, 2.

(6) **Genitive of the part** (or partitive genitive), depending on substantives, adjectives, or pronouns:

*exigua pars pontis.* 1, 31.

*equitum longe fortissimus.* 12, 37.

*Fidenatium plurimi.* 13, 20.

*obsidum quod reliquum erat reddidit.* 3, 15.

*nec quisquam procerum excessit.* 4, 8.

*plus famae quam fidei.* 1, 49.

*tantum vastitatis morbus fecit.* 14, 10.

### C. DATIVE.

The Dative denotes (A) the person or thing concerned,—uses (2) to (5) given below being special examples of (1); (B) tendency or purpose, i.e. (6) below.

(1) **Dative of person or thing concerned:**

(a) *Dative of advantage:*

*sibi ipse fecerat viam.* 2, 23.

*coronam Iovi donum posuit.* 13, 43.

*querebantur ventri omnia quaeri.* 5, 15.

(b) *Dative of disadvantage:*

*bracchium Aebutio vulneratum est.* 4, 15.

*dixere Marcium sibi carnificem novum exortum.* 6, 39.

After verbs of *taking away*:

*oppida Romanis ademūt.* 7, 46.

- (c) After many compound verbs, transitive and intransitive:

*bellum tibi indicimus.* 2, 34.

*subdit calcaria equo.* 4, 25.

*legionibus instat.* 13, 18.

*cohorti praeerat.* 4, 21.

- (d) After many adjectives, especially those denoting likeness, nearness, fitness, and their opposites:

*omnia castris similiora.* 15, 20.

*vir potestati par.* 12, 1.

*opportunos locos muniendo praesidio.* 10, 4.

*Romanis semper infestus.* 6, 49.

(2) Dative of remoter object:

- (a) After transitive verbs of giving, telling, and the like:

*pons paene iter hostibus dedit.* 1, 14.

*omnes propinquis restituit.* 3, 5.

*promisit militi praemia.* 4, 54.

- (b) After intransitive verbs of sparing, trusting, obeying, helping, pardoning, and others:

*dicto parvare.* 4, 49.

*satis fidens sibi.* 12, 11.

(3) Dative of person judging:

*vide quam vile corpus sit eis, qui magnam gloriam petunt.* 2, 40.

*id acerbum Veientibus est visum.* 10, 13.

(4) Dative of the possessor:

*uni tibi cum singulis res erit.* 2, 36.

*membris erat suum consilium.* 5, 14.

*michi domum abire in animo est.* 7, 20.

*Fabiis audacia crescit.* 10, 16.

To this dative another dative is sometimes joined by attraction:

*cui cognomen Coriolano fuit.* 6, 7.

- (5) **Dative of the agent**, used with the gerundive, passive participles, and adjectives in *-bilis*:

*haec mihi dicenda ratus sum.* 7, 19.

*mihi dicenda* means strictly 'things for me to say.'

- (6) **Dative of tendency or purpose**, (a) sometimes in connexion with dative of *person concerned*, (b) sometimes alone:

(a) *populis spectaculo fuistis.* 7, 36.

*vis morbi omnibus curae erat.* 14, 6.

(b) *spolia dono fixit.* 13, 37.

*legiones auxilio venerunt.* 12, 4.

*dono* means 'for a gift,' i.e. 'as a gift'; *auxilio* 'for a help,' i.e. 'to help.'

#### D. ABLATIVE.

The three main uses of the Ablative in Classical Latin—Ablative proper, Instrumental, and Locative—correspond to three Cases which in early Latin were distinct in form also.

- (1) **Ablative proper** (denoting from):

(a) *Separation, origin, etc.*:

*Roma expulsi.* 1, 1.

*agro Romano abiit.* 2, 54.

*haud procul ripa Tiberis.* 3, 2.

Often with a preposition:

*ex oppido erumpunt.* 6, 10.

(b) After verbs and adjectives denoting *want* or *release*:

*magno praesidio bellum Veiens eget.* 9, 8.

*res publica et milite et pecunia vacet.* 9, 12.

(c) *Comparison or difference from*:

*proelium ceteris atrocius fuit.* 4, 5.

(d) *Agency*, regarded as coming from a person,—with preposition *a* or *ab*:

*a rege honorata virtus est.* 3, 12.

*memini quid a iuventute Sabinorum factum sit.* 7, 17.

- (2) **Instrumental ablative** (denoting *by, with*), including the 'sociative' uses:

(a) *Ordinary use:*

*urbem praesidio saepiunt.* 1, 12.

*cruento gladio fecerat viam.* 2, 23.

(b) *Cause:*

*non nostro merito incolumes sumus.* 7, 14.

*pavore subito impetum sustinuit.* 1, 44.

(c) *Measure of difference:*

*multo obstinator.* 8, 10.

*nihilo magis.* 7, 59.

*quo magis se hostis inferbat, eo in brevius spatium cogeantur.* 10, 30.

(d) *With certain adjectives, deponent verbs, and opus est:*

*hospitio utebatur Attii Tullii.* 6, 48.

*fruantur annona.* 6, 34.

*opus est equestri auxilio.* 16, 11.

lit. 'there is work to be done by...', i.e. 'there is need of...'

*utor* and *fruor* have a reflexive sense,—'I employ myself,' 'I enjoy myself'; hence the use of the instrumental ablative with these verbs.

(e) *Accompaniment:*

*magnis copiis profecti sunt.* 4, 2.

*infesto exercitu venit.* 1, 4.

Often with preposition *cum*:

*cum delecta manu impetum reppulit.* 6, 11.

(f) *Manner:*

*prisco modo haec narrasse fertur.* 5, 12.

*magna vi adortus est Coriolos.* 6, 5.

Cf. *arte* 7, 3; *iussu* 11, 4; *iniussu* 5, 4; *sua natura* 14, 42; *sua sponte* 2, 8; *virtutis causa* 2, 54.

Sometimes with preposition *cum*:

*spolia cum sollemni dedicatione fixit.* 13, 37.

(g) *Quality or Description :*

*scriba pari fere ornatu.* 2, 20.

*Cossus eximia pulchritudine corporis.* 13, 2.

(h) (i) *Attendant circumstances, including*(ii) *Ablative absolute :*

(i) *bellum indictum est magno eorum malo.* 7, 37.

(ii) *Sicinio auctore plebs abiit.* 5, 3.

*eis consulibus ictum foedus.* 6, 3.

*clamore sublato tela iaciunt.* 1, 39.

*multis incidentibus telis tranavit.* 1, 48.

*comitante agmine domum rediit.* 9, 14.

[Such a sentence as the following,

*integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti exules caedunt,* 4, 36,

helps us to understand the origin of the *ablative absolute*; for we do not regard the ablatives in this sentence as *absolute* (i.e. 'set free' from the sentence), but we translate '*with* bodies and spirits fresh they attack the worn-out exiles and kill them.' So in the sentences in (ii) the strict translation would be '*with* Sicinius as adviser...', '*with* them as consuls...', '*with* a shout raised...', and so on.]

(i) With verbs and adjectives denoting *plenty* and *fulness* :

*novam virtutem novo genere honoris donavere.* 3, 19.

*Veiens multitudine abundans.* 12, 20.

*exercitus opulentus praeda.* 16, 70.

(3) *Locative ablative* (denoting *in, on, at*) :(a) *Ordinary use :*

*aequo campo certatum.* 10, 11.

*nulla parte sustinere impetum.* 12, 35.

*tota acie volitans.* 13, 6.

*virgo insidens equo.* 3, 18.

Often with preposition *in* :

*in ponte positus est.* 1, 16.

(b) *Way along which:**infelici via profecti.* 10, 1.*iugo circummissus Veiens.* 10, 33.(c) *Price at which:**multo sanguine ea victoria stetit.* 11, 21.(d) *Respect in which:**clari genere factisque.* 1, 29.*et consilio et manu promptus.* 6, 6.*animo ac viribus par.* 13, 3.

Cf. *minor numero* 9, 22; *natu minimus* 3, 11; *coronam libram pondo* 13, 41.

(e) *Time at which:**illo die urbem servavit.* 1, 15.*omnes luce prima adesse iubet.* 14, 26.*suo quisque tempore aderunt.* 2, 49.(f) *Time within which:**deos precantur ut agmen brevi restituant.* 9, 29.

With *brevi* understand *tempore*.

## E. LOCATIVE.

Some examples of an old Locative case survive in Latin, the termination being *-i* in the singular. In the plural the Locative terminations cannot be distinguished from those of the Ablative.

(1) *Place at or on which:*(a) *ex equo humi cecidit.* 4, 29.*domi bellicque maximum auxilium.* 10, 44.*ludi Romae parabantur.* 7, 4.

*foris quies erant omnia, et domi sanata discordia.*  
6, 18.

*Fidenis caesi sunt.* 11, 14.

N.B. *Romae* represents *Romai* of old Latin. Cf. *Carthagini* 'at Carthage.'

## (b) Metaphorical use:

Tarquinius aeger *animi*. 3, 17.

Cf. the phrase *hoc diis cordi est* 'the gods have this at heart.'

## (2) Price at which:

*ceteras haud magni fecit*. 3, 7.

*agitatum quanti plebi daretur*. 6, 23.

## F. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The chief uses of the Subjunctive are:—

## (1) Jussive Subjunctive, i.e. in (a) commands, (b) entreaties, (c) prohibitions:—

(a) *secedat nunc, avocet plebem*. 6, 32.

(b) *haec arma et hunc militem accipias*. 1, 46.

(c) *ne aciem, ne proelium timueris*. 2, 35.

## (2) Deliberative Subjunctive (often expressive of indignation):

*egone has indignitates diutius patiar?* 6, 30.

*Sicinium feram?* 6, 31.

## (3) Final Subjunctive, i.e. denoting purpose:

*in hoc me longa vita traxit, ut exulem te viderem?*

8, 20.

*legatos Romam misit, qui Cloeliam obsidem poscerent.*

3, 6.

*coniurabant ne manus ad os cibum ferrent*. 5, 18.

*venio cautum ne peccent*. 7, 12.

*metuit ne forte retraheretur*. 2, 10.

Often in clauses introduced by conjunctions meaning 'until,' when the notion of *expectancy* (and therefore *purpose*) is present:

*dum collegam consuleret moratus*. 14, 23.

*respiebat donec augures signum tollerent*. 12, 31.



- (4) **Consecutive Subjunctive**, i.e. denoting *consequence* :  
adeo moverat eum periculum, ut pacis condiciones  
ferret. 2, 51.  
tantus ardor fuit, ut castra caperent. 4, 56.  
haec spes eos provexit, ut ad pecora decurrerent.  
10, 23.  
effecere ut omne Volscum nomen deficeret. 7, 40.
- (5) **Generic Subjunctive**, i.e. denoting *kind* or *class* :  
Tarquinius regem qui non tulerim, Sicinium feram?  
6, 31.
- (6) **Causal Subjunctive** :  
cum viri defendere urbem non possent, mulieres eam  
servare conantur. 8, 4.  
ut qui non sacerdotum religione motus esset, multo  
obstinatior adversus lacrimas mulierum erat. 8, 8.
- (7) **Temporal Subjunctive** (often hardly distinguishable from  
the causal use):  
‘historic *cum*’ with imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive :  
cum haec agerentur, hostes cessere. 14, 30.  
cum in castra esset relatus, exspiravit. 4, 45.
- (8) **Conditional Subjunctive** (when the condition is imaginary):  
impetus factus esset, nisi tribuni diem dixissent. 6, 41.  
nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur. 8, 27.
- (9) **Concessive Subjunctive** :  
Tolumnius, quamvis suorum sibi placerent consilia,  
edicit. 12, 13.  
N.B. *quamquam* takes the indicative.
- (10) **Subjunctive in dependent statements** :  
(i) in dependent *jussive* clauses, i.e. containing (a) *com-  
mands*, (b) *entreaties*, (c) *prohibitions* :  
(a) factum senatus consultum, ut urbe excederent Volsci.  
7, 24.  
(dixit): proinde contra hostes arma caperent. 15, 33.  
(b) deos precantur, ut illud agmen felix mittant. 9, 29.  
(c) monet, ne iniussu pugnam incipiat. 16, 10.

(ii) in dependent questions:

dic propere, quas insidias sic *mineris*. 2, 38.

timet rogare, uter Porsenna *esset*. 2, 21.

scire volo, utrum ad hostem an ad filium *venerim*. 8, 19.

memini, quid in hac urbe *factum sit*. 7, 17.

(iii) in subordinate clauses of *oratio obliqua* or virtual *oratio obliqua*:

dicit eis esse quae secreto *agere velit*. 7, 9.

venisse tempus putabant recuperandi iura quae extorta *essent*. 6, 24.

(dicit) se, cum opus *sit* auxilio, signum daturum. 16, 11.

civitatem increpuit, quod hostem *timerent*. 15, 22.

nisi *cogerentur*, pugnam inire nolebant. 12, 30.

### G. INFINITIVE.

The chief uses of the Infinitive are:—

(1) **Infinitive as subject:**

et *facere et pati* fortia Romanum est. 2, 30.

mihi domum *abire* in animo est. 7, 20.

Fidenatium populo *rebellare* placuit. 15, 10.

(2) **Infinitive as predicate**, i.e. the *Historic Infinitive*, often used in rapid, graphic descriptions:

exules ferociter *invehi*. 4, 30.

interea alia bella *instare*. 9, 2.

Faliscus *poscere* pugnam. 12, 10.

(3) **Accusative and Infinitive**, used with verbs of *saying, thinking, perceiving*, and the like:

dixere fame se *peti*. 6, 37.

querebantur *ventrem* voluptatibus *frui*. 5, 15.

suos percussos *cedere* vidit. 4, 31.

putabant *plebem* pacem *accepturam esse*. 1, 8.

urbem se *expugnaturum esse* sperabat. 2, 4.

*trecentos sex perisse* constat. 10, 41.

apparuit *ventrem* haud *segnem esse*. 5, 22.

- (4) **Nominative and Infinitive**, used with the passives of verbs of saying, thinking, perceiving, and the like :

*is haec narrasse fertur.* 5, 13.

*ruere in agris nuntiabantur tecta.* 14, 8.

*Aequi bellum parare videbantur.* 5, 1.

- (5) **Infinitive depending on verbs of possibility, wishing, attempting, compelling, and many others :—**

*tenere telum non poterat.* 4, 18.

*transire Tiberim volo.* 2, 12.

*cupiens discurrere.* 16, 62.

*conantur detrudere virum.* 1, 42.

*penetrare in castra constituit.* 2, 9.

*eos cedere in tutum coegit.* 1, 30.

*agi de concordia coeptum.* 5, 27.

*iubet eos descendere ex equis.* 4, 47.

*frumentum Romam vehi prohibuit.* 2, 4.

- (6) **Infinitive depending on adjectives :**

*maesta civitas fuit vinci insueta.* 15, 6.

## H. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

The chief uses of the Gerund and Gerundive are :—

- (1) The **Genitive** of the Gerund often depends on a substantive or adjective :

*tempus recuperandi iura.* 6, 24.

*respirandi spatium.* 10, 36.

*expugnandi spes.* 14, 38.

*peritus nandi.* 16, 53.

This genitive is generally 'objective,' as in the above instances.

- (2) The **Ablative** of the Gerund is often used to denote manner :

*sedendo urbem se expugnaturum esse sperabat.* 2, 4.

*stimulando suos quisque populos effecere.* 7, 39.

- (3) The **Dative** of the Gerund and Gerundive is sometimes used with verbs, adjectives, and substantives denoting *fitness, use, and the like* :

*opportunus locus muniendo praesidio.* 10, 3.

- (4) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used with **prepositions** :

*plus spei in trahendo bello esse.* 12, 12.

*inter spoliandum corpus percussus.* 4, 41.

*de legatis mittendis agitare.* 7, 55.

Especially with *ad* to express purpose :

*ad rem regendam adfuere.* 4, 6.

*ad arcendas populationes missa.* 10, 19.

- (5) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to denote that something *ought or is to be done* :

*igni non telis pugnandum est.* 16, 28.

*credebant arte agendum esse.* 7, 3.

*metuendus erat magis quam metuens.* 2, 26.

*talia vindicanda esse ratus.* 2, 8.

N.B. The agent, when expressed, is usually in the dative :

*haec mihi dicenda ratus sum.* 7, 19.

## I. VIVID USES OF THE PRESENT.

- (1) The 'historic present' is frequently used in lively pieces of narrative :

*ex agris Romam veniunt.* 1, 11.

*plurimi hostes decurrunt.* 1, 18.

See especially many examples in the two vigorous paragraphs, 14, 19-31 and 16, 55-71.

- (2) The 'historic present' is used regularly with *dum* 'while,' even when the main verb is in a past tense:

Etrusci cunctati sunt, dum alius alium *circumspectat*.  
1, 37.  
dum plebs *secedit*, consulatum inierunt. 6, 1.

So also sometimes with 'inverse *cum*':

concusserat hostem, cum nova *erumpit* acies. 16, 18.

So also rarely with *donec* 'until,' a noteworthy example after a past tense:

nec minor caedes in urbe fuit, donec abiectis armis  
dictatori *deduntur*. 16, 55.

- (3) In subordinate clauses of *oratio obliqua* the present is generally retained, when the main verb is in the historic present:

*dicit* eis esse quae secreto agere *velit*. 7, 10.  
magistrum equitum *monet*, ne iniussu pugnam *incipiat*;  
se, cum opus *sit* equestri auxilio, signum daturum.  
16, 10.

And quite frequently, even when the main verb is in a past tense:

*dixere* Marcium sibi novum carnificem exortum, qui  
aut mori aut servire *iubeat*. 6, 39.

- (4) In other subordinate clauses also great latitude is allowed, as may be seen from the following examples:

praecones *mittuntur*, qui omnes eos proficisci *iuberent*.  
7, 25.  
cum viri defendere urbem non *possent*, mulieres eam  
servare *conantur*. 8, 4.  
cum insidias *superassent* passimque *rapere* pecora,  
subito ex insidiis *consurgitur*. 10, 24.

## VOCABULARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
comp.	comparative.
conj.	conjunction.
def.	defective.
demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
f.	feminine.
gen.	genitive.
impers.	impersonal.
indecl.	indeclinable.
indef.	indefinite.
inter.	interrogative.
irreg.	irregular.
m.	masculine.

n.	neuter.
neg.	negative.
part.	participle.
pers.	person, personal.
pf.	perfect.
pl.	plural.
poss.	possessive.
prep.	preposition.
pron.	pronoun.
rel.	relative.
sing.	singular.
superl.	superlative.
v. a.	verb active.
v. n.	verb neuter.
1, 2, 3, 4	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugation.

**ā** and **āb**, prep. with abl. *by, from.*

**abdo**, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, 3 v.a. *hide.*

**ābeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, go away.

**ābicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v.a. *throw away.*

**ābigo**, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 v.a. *drive away.*

**absens**, gen. -entis, *absent.*

**absum**, -esse, -fui, irreg. v.n. *be absent, be distant.*

**āc**, conj. *and.*

**accēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v.n. *come to, be added.*

**accendo**, -ēre, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v.a. *kindle, inflame.*

**accīdo**, -ēre, -i, 3 v.n. *happen, come upon.*

**accīo**, -cīre, -cīvi, -cītum, 4 v.a. *summon.*

**accīpio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v.a. *accept, receive.*

**accurro**, -ēre, -i, -cursum, 3 v.n. *run to, run up.*

**accūso**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *accuse.*

**ācerbus**, -a, -um, *bitter, harsh.*

**ācies**, -ei, f. *line of battle, army.*

**ācritēr**, adv. *keenly.* **ācrius**, *more keenly.*

**ād**, prep. with acc. *to, at.*

**addo**, -ēre, -didi, -dītum, 3 v.a. *add.*

**ādeo**, adv. *to such an extent, so much.*

**ādeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 4 v.n. *go to, approach.*

- adffigo**, -ĕre, -fixi, -fixum, 3 v.a. *affix, pin.*  
**adîmo**, -ĕre, -ĕmi, -emptum, 3 v.a. *take away.*  
**ădîtus**, -ûs, m. *approach, entrance.*  
**adîungo**, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v.a. *join to.*  
**admîrătîo**, -onis, f. *admiration, wonder.*  
**admitto**, -ĕre, -mîsi, -misum, 3 v.a. *admit.*  
**adđlescens**, -ntis, m. *young man.*  
**adđrior**, -îri, -ortus sum, 4 dep. v.n. *attack.*  
**adsum**, -esse, -fui, irreg. v.n. *be present.*  
**advĕho**, -ĕre, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v.a. *carry to; pass. ride up to.*  
**adversus**, prep. with acc. *against.*  
**adversus**, -a, -um, *opposite, facing.*  
**advĕlo**, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, 1 v.n. *fly up, hurry up.*  
**aedes**, -is, f. sing. *temple; pl. house.*  
**aedîfîcium**, -i, n. *building.*  
**aeger**, -gra, -grum, *ill, sick.*  
**aegrĕ**, adv. *ill, with difficulty.*  
**aequo**, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, 1 v.a. *make equal.*  
**aequus**, -a, -um, *level.*  
**aerărium**, -îi, n. *treasury.*  
**ăger**, agri, m. *field, territory; plur. agri, country districts.*  
**agger**, -ĕris, m. *mound.*  
**aggrĕdior**, -i, -gressus sum, 3 dep. v.a. *approach, attack.*  
**ăgîto**, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, 1 v.a. *ponder, debate.*  
**agmen**, -înis, n. *band, army, column.*  
**ăgo**, -ĕre, ĕgi, actum, 3 v.a. and n. *do, act, conduct,*  
*bring, drive, render, discuss.*  
**agrestis**, -e, *rustic.*  
**ăio**, def. v.a. and n. *say.*  
**ăliĕnus**, -a, -um, *belonging to another.*  
**ăliquot**, indef. num. indecl. *some, several.*  
**ăliquotiens**, adv. *several times.*  
**ălius**, -a, -ud, adj. *other.*  
**allĕquor**, -qui, -cŭtus sum, 3 dep. v.a. *address.*  
**ălo**, -ĕre, -ui, -ĭtum or altum, 3 v.a. *nourish.*  
**alter**, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *one of two, other of two.*  
**altus**, -a, -um, *high, deep; adv. altĕ, high, deep.*  
**ambîguus**, -a, -um, *doubtful.*  
**ambo**, -ae, -o, *both.*  
**ămens**, -ntis, adj. *mad.*  
**ămîcus**, -i, m. *friend.*  
**ămitto**, -ĕre, -mîsi, -misum, 3 v.a. *lose.*  
**amnis**, -is, m. *river.*  
**amplus**, -a, -um, *large, grand.*  
**ăn**, conj. *whether, or.*  
**anceps**, -cîpĭtis, adj. *doubtful.*  
**ănimus**, -î, m. *mind, courage; often in pl. spirit.*  
**annĕna**, -ae, f., *corn-supply, price of corn.*  
**annus**, -i, m. *year.*  
**antĕ**, prep. with acc. and adv. *before.*  
**antĕă**, adv. *before.*  
**antĕsignănus**, -i, m. *soldier who fights before the standards.*  
**ăpis**, -is, f. *bee.*  
**appăreo**, -ĕre, -ui, 2 v.n. *appear.*  
**appello**, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, 1 v.a. *call.*  
**apprĕbo**, -ăre, -ăvi, -ătum, 1 v.a. *approve.*

**apud**, prep. w. acc. *at, among, with.*

**āqua**, -ae, f. *water.*

**arceo**, -ēre, -cui, 2 v.a. *keep off.*

**arcesso**, -ēre, -īvi, -itum, 3 v.a. *send for, summon.*

**ardeo**, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 v.n. *burn.*

**ardor**, -ōris, m. *heat, ardour, eagerness.*

**arma**, -orum, n. pl. *arms.*

**armo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *arm.*

**arripio**, -ēre, -rīpi, -reptum, 3 v.a. *catch hold of.*

**ars**, artis, f. *art, artifice.*

**arx**, arcis, f. *citadel.*

**ascendo**, -ēre, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v.a. *ascend.*

**assiduus**, -a, -um, *incessant.*

**āt**, conj. *but, yet.*

**atque**, conj. *and.*

**atrox**, gen. -ōcis, *savage, cruel.*

**attōnitus**, -a, -um, *astounded.*

**auctor**, -ōris, m. *author, adviser, voucher.*

**audācia**, -ae, f. *audacity, boldness.*

**audax**, gen. -ācis, *bold, daring.*

**audeo**, -ēre, ausus sum, 2 semi-dep. v.n. *dare.*

**audio**, -īre, -īvi, -itum, 4 v.a. *hear.*

**aufēro**, -ferre, abstūli, ablātum, irreg. v.a. *take away.*

**augeo**, -ēre, auxi, auctum, 2 v.a. *increase.*

**augur**, -ūris, m. *augur, soothsayer.*

**aureus**, -a, -um, adj. *golden.*

**aut**, conj. *either, or.*

**autem**, conj. *but.*

**auxilium**, -i, n. *help.*

**āverto**, -ēre, -ti, -sum, 3 v.a. *turn away.*

**āvis**, -is, f. *bird.*

**āvōco**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *call away.*

**bellum**, -i, n. *war.*

**bēnē**, adv. *well.*

**bēnēficiūm**, -ii, n. *benefit, kindness.*

**bēnignē**, adv. *kindly, liberally.*

**bīni**, -ae, -a, *two each.*

**bōnus**, -a, -um, *good.*

**bracchium**, -i, n. *arm.*

**brēvis**, -e, *short, small.*

**cādo**, -ēre, cecīdi, cāsum, 3 v.n. *fall, cease.*

**caedes**, -is, f. *slaughter, murder.*

**caedo**, -ēre, cēcīdi, caesum, 3 v.a. *strike, kill.*

**calcar**, -āris, n. *spur.*

**campus**, -i, m. *plain.*

**cāno**, -ēre, cēcīni, cantum, 3 v.a. *sing.*

**cāpio**, -ēre, cēpi, captum, 3 v.a. *take, seize, captivate.*

**captīvus**, -i, m. *prisoner.*

**cāput**, -ītis, n. *head.*

**cārītas**, -tātis, f. *dearness, high price.*

**carmen**, -īnis, n. *song.*

**carnīfex**, -īcis, m. *hangman.*

**cārus**, -a, -um, *dear.*

**castra**, -orum, n. pl. *camp.*

**causa**, -ae, f. *cause, reason.*

**cāveo**, -ēre, cāvi, cautum, 2 v.n. *take heed, beware.*

**cēdo**, -ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 v.a. and n. *yield, retire.*

**cēlēbro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *celebrate.*

**centūrio**, -ōnis, m. *centurion.*

**certāmen**, -īnis, n. *contest.*

**certo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. *strive.*

**cētērus**, -a, -um, *the rest.*

**cībus**, -i, m. *food.*



**circā**, prep. w. acc., and adv.  
*around.*

**circum**, prep. with acc. and  
adv. *around.*

**circumāro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *plough round.*

**circundo**, -āre, -dēdi, -dātum,  
1 v.a. *place round, surround.*

**circumfero**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,  
irreg. v.a. *carry round.*

**circummitto**, -āre, -mīsi,  
-missum, 3 v.a. *send round.*

**circumspecto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *look round at.*

**circumvenio**, -īre, -vēni, -ven-  
tum, 4 v.a. *surround.*

**cīs**, prep. with acc. *on this  
side.*

**citrā**, prep. with acc. *on this  
side.*

**cīvis**, -is, m. *citizen, fellow-  
citizen.*

**cīvitas**, -ātis, f. *state, com-  
munity.*

**clādes**, -is, f. *disaster.*

**clāmo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n.  
*shout.*

**clāmor**, -ōris, m. *shout.*

**clārus**, -a, -um, *clear, famous.*

**claudo**, -ēre, -si, -sum, 3 v.a.  
*shut.*

**cōeo**, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -itum,  
4 v.n. *go together, assemble.*

**coepi**, -isse, coeptus sum, def.  
v.a. and n. *begin.*

**cognōmen**, -inis, n. *surname.*

**cognosco**, -ēre, -gnōvi, -gnitum,  
3 v.a. *perceive, know.*

**cōgo**, -ēre, coēgi, coactum,  
3 v.a. *drive together, force.*

**cōhors**, -ortis, f. *cohort, band.*

**collēga**, -ae, m. *colleague.*

**colligo**, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum,  
3 v.a. *collect.*

**collis**, -is, m. *hill.*

**cōlo**, -ēre, -ui, cultum, 3 v.a.  
*cultivate, worship, court.*

**cōlōnia**, -ae, f. *colony.*

**cōlōnus**, -i, m. *settler, colon-  
ist.*

**cōmītor**, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.  
1 v.a. *accompany.*

**commēmōro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *tell of.*

**commīnus**, adv. *hand to hand.*

**compello**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *address, reproach.*

**compello**, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum,  
3 v.a. *drive together.*

**complector**, -i, -plexus sum,  
3 dep. v.a. *embrace.*

**complexus**, -ūs, m. *embrace.*

**complōrātio**, -ōnis, f. *lamentation.*

**compōno**, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsī-  
tum, 3 v.a. *put together,  
arrange.*

**comprēhendo**, -ēre, -di, -prē-  
hensum or -prensum, 3 v.a.  
*seize, arrest.*

**cōnātus**, -ūs, m. *attempt.*

**concēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum,  
3 v.a. *grant, concede.*

**concordia**, -ae, f. *concord,  
harmony.*

**concūtio**, -ēre, -cussi, -cussum,  
3 v.a. *shake, shatter.*

**condicio**, -ōnis, f. *condition;  
plur. terms.*

**confēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum or  
collātum, irreg. v.a. *bring  
together, join.*

**confestim**, adv. *hastily, hur-  
riedly.*

**conficio**, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum,  
3 v.a. *finish off, masticate,  
digest.*

**confūgo**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.n.  
*clash, contend.*

**confuuo**, -ēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,  
3 v.n. *flow together.*

**congressus**, -ūs, m. *meeting.*

**coniungo**, -ēre, -nxi, -netum,  
3 v.a. *join.*

**confidro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.n. *conspire*.

**cōnor**, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 dep.  
v.a. *attempt*.

**conscribo**, -ēre, -psi, -ptum,  
3 v.a. *enrol*.

**consentio**, -īre, -sensi, -sen-  
sum, 4 v.n. *agree*.

**consilium**, -i, n. *counsel, plan,*  
*policy*.

**consisto**, -ēre, -stiti, 3 v.n.  
*stand, post oneself*.

**conspetus**, -ūs, m. *sight*.

**conspicio**, -ēre, -spexi, -spec-  
tum, 3 v.a. *see, catch sight of*.

**consterno**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *confound, dismay*.

**constituo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, 3  
v.a. *arrange, determine*.

**consto**, -āre, -stiti, 1 v.n. *be*  
*settled, be agreed*.

**consul**, -ūlis, m. *consul*.

**consulātus**, -ūs, m. *consulship*.

**consūlo**, -ēre, -ui, -ultum, 3  
v.a. *consult, take counsel*.

**consultum**, -i, n. *decree, reso-*  
*lution*.

**consurgo**, -ēre, -surrexi, -sur-  
rectum, 3 v.n. *rise together*.

**contemno**, -ēre, -temptsi,  
-temptum, 3 v.a. *despise*.

**contrā**, prep. with acc. *against*;  
adv. *opposite, on the other*  
*hand*.

**contūmēlia**, -ae, f. *abuse, re-*  
*proach*.

**convēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum,  
4 v.n. *come together*.

**cōpia**, -ae, f. *plenty, oppor-*  
*tunity*; plur. *forces, troops*.

**cornu**, -ūs, n. *horn, wing (of*  
*army)*.

**cōrōna**, -ae, f. *crown, chaplet,*  
*cir le, ring*.

**corpus**, -ōris, n. *body*.

**crēdo**, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, 3  
v.a. and n. *believe*.

**creo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a.  
*create, make, appoint*.

**creasco**, -ēre, crēvi, crētum, 3  
v.n. *increase*.

**cruentus**, -a, -um, *blood-*  
*stained*.

**culpa**, -ae, f. *fault, blame*.

**cum**, prep. with abl. *with*.

**cum**, conj. *when, since*.

**cunctor**, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 dep.  
v.n. *delay*.

**cunctus**, -a, -um, *all together,*  
*all*.

**cūneus**, -i, m. *wedge*.

**cūnicūlus**, -i, m. *underground*  
*passage, mine*.

**cūpio**, -ēre, -ivi or -ii, -itum,  
3 v.a. *desire*.

**cūra**, -ae, f. *care*.

**cūria**, -ae, f. *senate-house*.

**cūro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a.  
*take care of*.

**curro**, -ēre, cūcurri, cursum,  
3 v.n. *run*.

**currus**, -ūs, m. *chariot*.

**custos**, -ōdis, m. *guard*.

**damno**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.a. *condemn*.

**dē**, prep. w. abl. *down from,*  
*concerning*.

**dēcerno**, -ēre, -crēvi, -crētum,  
3 v.a. *decide, decree*.

**dēcipio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
3 v.a. *deceive*.

**dēcurro**, -ēre, -curri, -cursum,  
3 v.n. *run down*.

**dēcus**, -ōris, n. *glory, honour*.

**dēdicatio**, -ōnis, f. *dedica-*  
*tion*.

**dēditio**, -ōnis, f. *surrender*.

**dēdo**, -ēre, dēdidi, dēditum,  
3 v.a. *yield*.

**dēfectio**, -ōnis, f. *revolt*.

**dēfendo**, -ēre, -di, -sum, 3 v.a.  
*defend*.

**dēfēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,

- irreg. v.a. carry down, offer, report.
- dēficio, -ēre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v.n. fail, revolt.
- dēgrēdior, -grēdi, -gressussum, dep. 3 v.n. go down.
- dēicio, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v.a. throw down.
- dēin, and dēinde, then, next.
- dēinceps, adv. in succession, next.
- dēleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 v.a. blot out, destroy.
- dēligo, -ēre, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 v.a. pick out, select.
- dēmitto, -ēre, -misi, missum, 3 v.a. send down.
- dēmum, adv. at length.
- dens, dentis, m. tooth.
- dēscendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, 3 v.n. go down, descend.
- dēséro, -ēre, -rui, -rtum, 3 v.a. desert.
- dēsilio, -īre, -sili, -sultum, 4 v.n. jump down.
- dētrāho, -ēre, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v.a. drag off.
- dētrūdo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 3 v.a. push down.
- dēus, -i, m. god.
- dexter, -tra, -trum, right, on the right; subst. dextra, -ae, f. the right hand.
- dīco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a. and n. say, speak, call, appoint.
- dictātor, -ōris, m. dictator, commander.
- dictum, -i, n. word, saying.
- dies, -ei, m. and f. in sing. m. in pl. day.
- dignus, -a, -um, worthy.
- dīmīcātio, -ōnis, f. struggle.
- dīmīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. fight it out.
- dīmitto, -ēre, -misi, -missum, 3 v.a. dismiss.
- dīripio, -ēre, -rīpi, -reptum, 3 v.a. plunder.
- discēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v.n. depart, withdraw.
- discordia, -ae, f. discord, variance.
- discurro, -ēre, -curri, -cursum, 3 v.n. run in different directions.
- dispōno, -ēre, -pōui, -pōsitum, 3 v.a. place here and there.
- distribuo, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 v.a. distribute.
- dū, adv. long; comp. diūtius, longer.
- dīversus, -a, -um, different.
- dīvido, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum, 3 v.a. divide.
- dīvinus, -a, -um, divine.
- do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, 1 v.a. give, afford, place, make, cause.
- dōceo, -ēre, -cui, -ctum, 2 v.a. teach, show.
- dōlor, -ōris, m. grief, pain.
- dōmo, -āre, -ui, -ītum, 1 v.a. tame, subdue.
- dōmus, -ūs or -i, f. house, home; locative, dōmi, at home.
- dōnec, conj. until.
- dōno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. present.
- dōnum, -i, n. gift.
- dūbius, -a, -um, doubtful.
- dūco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a. lead.
- dum, conj. while, until.
- duō, -ae, -o, two.
- dux, dūcis, m. leader, general.
- ē and ex, prep. with abl. out of, from.
- ēdīco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a. publish.
- effēro, efferre, extūli, ēlātum, irreg. v.a. carry out, raise up.

**efficio**, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3  
v.a. *cause*.

**effugio**, -ĕre, -fūgi, 3 v.a.  
and n. *escape*.

**effūsē**, adv. *in confusion*.

**ēgeo**, -ĕre, -ui, 2 v.n. *need*,  
*lack*.

**ēgo**, gen. mei, pron. I.

**ēgrēdior**, -i, -gressus sum,  
3 dep. v.n. *go out*.

**ēligo**, -ĕre, -lēgi, -lectum, 3  
v.a. *choose out*.

**ēmitto**, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum,  
3 v.a. *send out, drop*.

**ēn**, interj. *lo, behold*.

**ēnim**, conj. *for*.

**ēo**, adv. *thither*.

**ēo**, ire, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v.n.  
*go*.

**ēōdem**, adv. *in the same direc-*  
*tion*.

**ēques**, -itis, m. *horseman*; sing.  
collective, *cavalry*.

**ēquester**, -tris, -tre, *on horse-*  
*back, of cavalry, equestrian*.

**ēquitātus**, -ūs, m. *body of*  
*cavalry*.

**ēquīto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.n. *ride*.

**ēquus**, -i, m. *horse*.

**ergā**, prep. with acc. *towards*.

**ergo**, adv. *therefore*.

**ērigo**, -ĕre, -rexi, -rectum, 3  
v.a. *raise up, encourage*.

**ērīpio**, -ĕre, -rīpui, -reptum,  
3 v.a. *snatch away*.

**ērumpo**, -ĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum,  
3 v.n. *burst out, break out,*  
*sally out*.

**ēt**, conj. *and, also, even*.

**ētiam**, adv. *also, even*.

**ēvādo**, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 v.n.  
*go out, mount up*.

**ex**, see e.

**excēdo**, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum,  
3 v.n. *go out*.

**excīpio**, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum,

3 v.a. *receive, welcome, be-*  
*take, take up, catch up*.

**exclāmo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.n. *shout out*.

**exēo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,  
4 v.n. *go out*.

**exercitus**, -ūs, m. *army*.

**exīguus**, -a, -um, *small*.

**exīmius**, -a, -um, *excellent*.

**exordior**, -iri, -orsus sum, dep.  
4 v.a. *begin*.

**exōrior**, -iri, -ortus sum, dep.  
4 v.n. *rise up*.

**expello**, -ĕre, -pūli, -pulsum,  
3 v.a. *drive out, expel*.

**expleo**, -ĕre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 v.a.  
*fill up*.

**explico**, -āre, -āvi and -ui,  
-ātum and -itum, 1 v.a.  
*unfold, spread out, deploy*.

**expugno**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.a. *take by storm, capture*.

**expīro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.a. and n. *breathe out, ex-*  
*pire*.

**extemplo**, adv. *immediately*.

**exterreo**, -ĕre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.a.  
*alarm*.

**extorqueo**, -ĕre, -torsi, -tor-  
tum, 2 v.a. *wrest away,*  
*extort*.

**extrā**, prep. with acc. and  
adv. *outside*.

**extrēmus**, -a, -um, *last, ex-*  
*treme*.

**exul**, -ūlis, m. *exile*.

**fācīlis**, -e, *easy*; adv. *fācīlē*,  
*easily*.

**fācīnus**, -ōris, n. *crime*.

**fācio**, -ĕre, fēci, factum, 3 v.a.  
*make, do*.

**factum**, -i, n. *deed*.

**fācundus**, -a, -um, *eloquent*.

**fallo**, -ĕre, fēfelli, falsum, 3  
v.a. *deceive, disappoint, es-*  
*cape notice*.

- fāma**, -ae, f. *report*.  
**fāmes**, -is, f. *hunger*.  
**fāmiliāris**, -e, *belonging to the household, domestic*.  
**faustus**, -a, -um, *auspicious*.  
**fāvor**, -ōris, m. *favour, enthusiasm*.  
**fax**, fācis, f. *torch*.  
**fēlix**, -icis, adj. *lucky, happy*.  
**fēmīna**, -ae, f. *woman*.  
**fērē**, adv. *generally, about*.  
**fermē**, adv. *generally, about*.  
**fēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, irreg. v.a. *carry, bear, relate, offer, win*.  
**fērox**, -ōcis, *spirited, warlike, proud*; adv. **fērōciter**, *bravely, proudly*.  
**ferrum**, -i, n. *iron, sword, dagger*.  
**fessus**, -a, -um, *weary*.  
**festus**, -a, -um, *festive, festal*.  
**fides**, -ei, f. *faith, belief, credit*.  
**fido**, -ēre, fīsus sum, semi-dep. 3 v.n. *trust*.  
**fīdus**, -a, -um, *faithful*.  
**figo**, -ēre, -xi, -xum, 3 v.a. *fix, pierce*.  
**fīlius**, -i, m. *son*.  
**fīnis**, -is, m. and f. *end*; pl. m. *borders, territory*.  
**fīnitimus**, -a, -um, *bordering, neighbouring*.  
**flo**, fīeri, factus sum, irreg. semi-dep. *become, be made*.  
**flamma**, -ae, f. *flame*.  
**flecto**, -ēre, flexi, flexum, 3 v.a. *bend, turn, influence*.  
**flētus**, -ūs, *weeping*.  
**flūmen**, -inis, n. *river, stream*.  
**flūvius**, -i, m. *river*.  
**foedus**, -ēris, n. *treaty*.  
**fōris**, old locative, *out of doors, outside, abroad*.  
**forma**, -ae, f. *form*.  
**fortē**, adv. *by chance*.  
**fortis**, -e, *brave, strong*.  
**fortūna**, -ae, f. *fortune*.  
**fossa**, -ae, f. *ditch*.  
**frāgor**, -ōris, m. *crash*.  
**frango**, -ēre, frēgi, fractum, 3 v.a. *break*.  
**frons**, frontis, f. *forehead, front*.  
**fructus**, -us, m. *enjoyment, produce, fruit*.  
**frūmentum**, -i, n. *corn*.  
**frūor**, -i, fructus sum, dep. 3 v.a. *enjoy*.  
**frustrā**, adv. *in vain*.  
**frustror**, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. 1 v.a. *cheat, elude*.  
**fūga**, -ae, f. *flight*.  
**fūgio**, -ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 v.a. and n. *flee*.  
**fūgo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *put to flight*.  
**fulgeo**, -ēre, fulsi, 2 v.n. *shine*.  
**fūmus**, -i, m. *smoke*.  
**fundo**, -ēre, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v.a. *pour, rout*.  
**fūror**, -ōris, m. *madness*.  
**fūtūrus**, -a, -um, fut. part. of sum, *about to be, future*.  
**gaudeo**, -ēre, gāvisus sum, semi-dep. 2 v.n. *rejoice*.  
**gēner**, -ēri, m. *son-in-law*.  
**gens**, -ntis, f. *family, clan, race*.  
**gēnus**, -ēris, n. *race, birth, kind*.  
**gēro**, -ēre, gessi, gestum, 3 v.a. *carry, bear, carry on, wage*.  
**gigno**, -ēre, gēnui, gēnītum, 3 v.a. *give birth to*.  
**glādius**, -i, m. *sword*.  
**glōria**, -ae, f. *glory*.  
**grādus**, -ūs, m. *step, stride*.  
**grātia**, -ae, f. *favour*; plur. *thanks*.  
**grātus**, -a, -um, *pleasant, grateful*.

**grāvis**, -e, *heavy, serious.*

**gurgēs**, -ītis, m. *whirlpool, eddy.*

**hābeo**, -ēre, -ūi, -ītum, 2 v.a. *have, hold, keep, exercise, render.*

**haereo**, -ēre, haesi, haesum, 2 v.n. *stick, cling.*

**hasta**, -ae, f. *spear.*

**haud**, adv. *not.*

**hic**, haec, hoc, demonstr. pron. *this.*

**hic**, adv. *here.*

**hinc**, adv. *hence, from this.*

**hōdie**, adv. *to-day.*

**hōmo**, -īnis, m. *man, human being.*

**hōnōro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *honour.*

**hōnos** or **hōnor**, -ōris, m. *honour, distinction, office.*

**hōra**, -ae, f. *hour.*

**horreo**, -ēre, -ui, 2 v.n. *shudder.*

**hortor**, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v.a. *exhort.*

**hospitium**, -i, n. *hospitality.*

**hostilis**, -e, of an enemy, *hostile.*

**hostis**, -is, m. *enemy.*

**hūc**, adv. *hither.*

**hūmānus**, -a, -um, *human.*

**hūmi**, old locative, *on the ground.*

**ibi**, adv. *there, then.*

**ictus**, pf. part. of old verb **ico**, *struck.*

**ictus**, -ūs, m. *blow.*

**idem**, eādem, *idem*, the *same.*

**igītur**, adv. *therefore.*

**ignis**, -is, m. *fire.*

**ignōmīnia**, -ae, f. *disgrace, ignominy.*

**ille**, -a, -ud, demonstr. pron. *that, he.*

**illic**, adv. *there.*

**imbellis**, -e, *unwarlike, cowardly.*

**imbuo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 v.a. *wet, imbue, use for the first time.*

**immāturus**, -a, -um, *unripe, premature.*

**immēmōr**, gen. -ōris, *forgetful, heedless.*

**impello**, -ēre, -pūli, -pulsum, 3 v.a. *drive in, smite, impel.*

**impērātor**, -ōris, m. *commander, general.*

**impērium**, -i, n. *command, supreme power, empire.*

**impētus**, -ūs, m. *attack, rush, charge.*

**impius**, -a, -um, *impious, unnatural.*

**implico**, -āre, -āvi or -ui. -ātum or -ītum, 1 v.a. *en tangle, implicate.*

**implōro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *entreat, implore.*

**in**, prep. with acc. *into, against*; with abl. *in.*

**inauditus**, -a, -um, *unheard of.*

**incēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v.n. *march, stride, stalk.*

**incendium**, -ii, n. *conflagration.*

**incendo**, -ēre, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v.a. *set on fire, inflame.*

**incīdo**, -ēre, -cīdi, 3 v.n. *fall in, fall on.*

**incīpio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v.a. *begin.*

**incito**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *stir on, incite.*

**inclino**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. and n. *turn, incline, give way.*

**incōlūmis**, -e, *safe, unharmed.*

**inconditus**, -a, -um, *unformed, rough, rude.*

**incrēdībīlis**, -e, *incredible.*

- incrēpo**, -āre, -pui, -pītum, 1 v.a. *abuse*.
- incursio**, -ōnis, f. *attack, raid*.
- indē**, adv. *thence, then, there-upon*.
- indico**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a. *proclaim, declare*.
- indignātio**, -ōnis, f. *indignation*.
- indignitas**, -ātis, f. *indignity*.
- indignus**, -a, -um, *unworthy, shameful*.
- indūtiae**, -ārum, f. *truce, armistice*.
- inēo**, -īre, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, 4 v.a. *enter*.
- inermis**, -e, *unarmed*.
- infēlix**, -icis, adj. *unlucky*.
- infēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum or illātum, irreg. v.a. *bring in, bring on*.
- infestus**, -a, -um, *hostile; of weapons, in rest, couched*.
- ingēnium**, -i, n. *intelligence, nature, character*.
- ingens**, gen. -ntis, *great, huge*.
- ingrāvesco**, -ēre, 3 v.n. *grow heavy, grow worse*.
- inicio**, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v.a. *throw on*.
- iniūria**, -ae, f. *injustice, injury, wrong*.
- iniussu**, m. only abl. *without command*.
- innitor**, -i, -nixus or -nisus sum, dep. 3 v.n. *lean upon*.
- inquam**, -is, -it, def. v.a. and n. *say*.
- insideo**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v.n. *sit upon*.
- insīdiae**, -ārum, f. *stratagem, ambush*.
- insignis**, -e, *remarkable, manifest*.
- insōlitus**, -a, -um, *unaccustomed*.
- instituo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 v.a. *begin, purpose*.
- insto**, -āre, -stiti, 1 v.n. *press on, threaten*.
- instruo**, -ēre, -struxi, -structum, 3 v.a. *draw up, set in array*.
- insuētus**, -a, -um, *unaccustomed*.
- intactus**, -a, -um, *untouched*.
- intēger**, -gra, -grum, *untouched, whole, fresh*.
- intentus**, -a, -um, *intent, eager*.
- inter**, prep. with acc. *among, between*.
- intērēā**, adv. *meanwhile*.
- interficio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v.a. *kill*.
- intērītus**, -ūs, m. *ruin, destruction*.
- interrumpo**, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 v.a. *break apart, break up*.
- intestīnus**, -a, -um, *internal, intestine*.
- intrā**, prep. with acc. and adv. *within*.
- intro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *enter*.
- invādo**, -ēre, -si, -sum, 3 v.a. *go against, attack*.
- invēho**, -ēre, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v.a. *carry into; pass. ride against, attack*.
- invēnio**, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v.a. *find*.
- invictus**, -a, -um, *unconquered, invincible*.
- invītus**, -a, -um, *unwilling*.
- ipse**, -a, -um, pron. *self, himself*.
- ira**, -ae, f. *anger*.
- irascor**, -i, irātus sum, 3 dep. v.n. *be angry*.
- irrumpo**, -ēre, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 v.n. *break in, fall upon*.
- is**, ea, id, demonstr. pron. *that, he*.



**itā**, adv. *thus, so, to such a degree, accordingly.*

**itāque**, adv. *and so, therefore, accordingly.*

**iter**, **itīnēris**, n. *way, journey.*

**itērum**, adv. *again, a second time.*

**iācio**, -ōre, **iēci**, **iactum**, 3 v.a. *throw.*

**iactus**, -ūs, m. *throw, cast.*

**iam**, adv. *now, already, by this time.*

**iūbeo**, -ēre, **iussi**, **iussum**, 2 v.a. *order.*

**iūgum**, -i, n. *yoke, ridge.*

**iungo**, -ēre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v.a. *join.*

**ius**, **iūris**, n. *right, law.*

**iussus**, -ūs, m. *command.*

**iustitium**, -i, n. *suspension of the law-courts, cessation of business.*

**iūvēnis**, -is, m. *youth, warrior; comp. iūnior, younger.*

**iūventūs**, -tūtis, f. *body of youths, youth.*

**iūvo**, -āre, **iūvi**, **iūtum**, 1 v.a. *help, please.*

**lābor**, -ōris, m. *labour.*

**lācesso**, -ēre, -īvi, -ītum, 3 v.a. *provoke, challenge.*

**lacrima**, -ae, f. *tear.*

**lācus**, -ūs, m. *lake.*

**laetitia**, -ae, f. *joy.*

**lātus**, -ēris, n. *side.*

**lēgātus**, -i, m. *ambassador, legate, staff-officer.*

**lēgio**, -onis, f. *legion.*

**lēgo**, -ēre, **lēgi**, **lectum**, 3 v.a. *choose.*

**lēniter**, adv. *gently.*

**lēvo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *lighten, lessen, extenuate.*

**liber**, -ēra, -ērum, *free.*

**libēri**, -orum and -um, m. *children.*

**libertas**, -ātis, f. *liberty.*

**libra**, -ae, f. *pound.*

**lignum**, -i, n. *log, firewood.*

**limen**, -inis, n. *threshold, entrance.*

**lōco**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *place.*

**lōcus**, -i, m. *place; pl. lōci, m. and lōca, n.*

**longē**, adv. *far off, far.*

**longus**, -a, -um, *long.*

**lōquor**, -i, **lōcūtus** sum, dep. 3 v.a. and n. *speak, talk.*

**lūdus**, -i, m. *game.*

**lux**, **lūcis**, f. *light.*

**maestitia**, -ae, f. *sadness.*

**maestus**, -a, -um, *sad, mournful.*

**māgis**, adv. *rather, more.*

**māgister**, -tri, m. *master, chief.*

**māgistrātus**, -us, m. *magistrate, officer of state.*

**magnus**, -a, -um, adj. *great; maior, -us, greater; maximus, -a, -um, greatest.*

**māiestas**, -ātis, f. *majesty, dignity.*

**mālum**, -i, n. *evil, harm.*

**mālus**, -a, -um, *bad, wicked.*

**māneo**, -ēre, **mansi**, **mansum**, 2 v.a. and n. *remain, await.*

**mānes**, -ium, m. *spirits, ghosts.*

**mānīpūlus**, -i, m. *handful, company (of soldiers).*

**mānus**, -ūs, f. *hand, band.*

**māter**, -tris, f. *mother.*

**mātrōna**, -ae, f. *matron.*

**maximē**, adv. *especially, most.*

**maximus**. See **magnus**.

**mēdius**, -a, -um, *middle.*

**membrum**, -i, n. *limb, member.*

**mēmīni**, -isse, def. v.n. *remember.*

**mēmor**, gen. -ōris, *mindful, remembering.*



**mens**, -ntis, f. *mind*.  
**mēritum**, -i, n. *desert, service*.  
**mētuo**, -ēre, -ui, 3 v.a. *fear*.  
**meus**, -a, -um, *my, mine*.  
**miles**, -itis, m. *soldier, soldierly*.  
**militia**, -ae, f. *military service*.  
**mille**, pl. milia and millia, *thousand*.  
**mīnae**, -ārum, f. *threats*.  
**mīnitor**, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. 1 v.n. *threaten frequently*.  
**mīnor**, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. 1 v.n. *threaten*.  
**mīnor**, -us, *less*.  
**mīnus**, adv. *less*.  
**mīracūlum**, -i, n. *miracle, wonder*.  
**misceo**, -ēre, -ui, mixtum, 2 v.a. *mix, join*.  
**miser**, -ēra, -erum, *wretched*.  
**mitto**, -ēre, mīsi, missum, 3 v.a. *send, throw*.  
**mōbilis**, -e, *changeable, fickle*.  
**mōdō**, adv. *only; at one time... at another time*.  
**mōdus**, -i, m. *manner*.  
**moenia**, -um, n. *town-walls*.  
**mōneo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.a. *warn, advise*.  
**mons**, -ntis, m. *mountain*.  
**morbus**, -i, m. *disease*.  
**mōrior**, mōri, mortuus sum, 3 dep. v.n. *die*.  
**mōror**, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. 1 v.n. *delay*.  
**mors**, mortis, f. *death*.  
**mōtus**, -ūs, m. *movement*.  
**mōveo**, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v.a. *move, influence*.  
**mox**, adv. *soon, afterwards*.  
**mūlier**, -ēris, f. *woman*.  
**multitūdo**, -īnis, f. *multitude, large numbers, population*.  
**multus**, -a, -um, *much, many*.  
**mūnio**, -īre, -īvi, -itum, 4 v.a. *fortify*.

**mūrus**, -i, m. *wall*.  
**nam** and **namque**, conj. *for*.  
**narro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *tell, narrate*.  
**nātūra**, -ae, f. *nature*.  
**nātus**, -ūs, m. *birth*.  
**nāvis**, -is, f. *ship*.  
**nē**, conj. *lest, that not, not*.  
**nē**, enclitic, *whether*.  
**nēc** and **nēque**, neg. conj. *neither, nor*.  
**nēcessitas**, -tātis, f. *necessity*.  
**nēfandus**, -a, -um, *unutterable, impious*.  
**neglēgo**, -ēre, -lexi, -lectum, 3 v.a. *disregard, neglect*.  
**nēmo**, gen. nullius, m. and f. *no one*.  
**nēpos**, -ōtis, m. *grandson*.  
**nīhil** and **nīl**, n. *nothing*.  
**nīmīs**, adv. *too much*.  
**nīsi**, conj. *unless*.  
**nītor**, -i, nīsus or nixus sum, dep. 3 v.n. *strive, lean, push*.  
**nō**, nāre, nāvi, 1 v.n. *swim*.  
**nōbilis**, -e, *high-born, noble, famous*.  
**nōlo**, nolle, nōlui, irreg. v.a. and n. *be unwilling*.  
**nōmen**, -īnis, n. *name*.  
**nōn**, neg. adv. *not*.  
**nonnē**, inter. neg. adv. *not?*  
**nosco**, -ēre, nōvi, nōtum, 3 v.a. *know*.  
**noster**, -tra, -trum, poss. pron. *our*.  
**nōvo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *renew*.  
**nōvus**, -a, -um, *new, strange*.  
**nox**, noctis, f. *night*.  
**nullus**, -a, -um, *none*.  
**nūmērus**, -i, m. *number*.  
**nunc**, adv. *now*.  
**nunquam**, neg. adv. *never*.  
**nuntio**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *announce*.

**nūrus**, -ūs, *f. daughter-in-law.*

**nusquam**, *neg. adv. nowhere.*

**ō**, *interj. oh!*

**ōb**, *prep. with acc. on account of.*

**ōbīcio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v.a. *throw in the way.*

**obrūo**, -ēre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 v.a. *overwhelm.*

**obses**, -īdis, *m. and f. hostage, surety.*

**obsideo**, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v.a. *besiege.*

**obsidio**, -ōnis, *f. siege, blockade.*

**obstinātus**, -a, -um, *determined, stubborn.*

**obsto**, -āre, -stīti, 1 v.n. *stand in the way.*

**obteneo**, -ēre, -tīnui, -tentum, 2 v.a. *hold, maintain, occupy.*

**obviam**, *adv. in the way, to meet.*

**occido**, -ēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 v.a. *strike down, kill.*

**occultus**, -a, -um, *hidden.*

**occūpo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *seize.*

**occurro**, -ēre, -curri, -cursum, 3 v.n. *run towards, meet.*

**ocūlus**, -i, *m. eye.*

**odium**, -i, *n. hatred.*

**olim**, *adv. formerly.*

**omitto**, -ēre, -misi, -misum, 3 v.a. *let go, give up.*

**omnis**, -e, *all, every.*

**ōpīmus**, -a, -um, *fat, rich, splendid.*

**ōpis** (*gen. of ops, which is not used*), *f. help, power, wealth.*

**oppidānus**, -i, *m. townsman.*

**oppidum**, -i, *n. town.*

**opportūnus**, -a, -um, *suitable, opportune; adv. opportūnē, in the nick of time.*

**oppugno**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *attack.*

**optīmus**, -a, -um, *superl. of bōnus, best.*

**ōpūlentus**, -a, -um, *rich, opulent.*

**ōpus**, -ēris, *n. work, need.*

**ōrātio**, -ōnis, *f. speech.*

**ōrātor**, -ōris, *m. ambassador.*

**ordior**, -īri, *orsus sum*, 4 dep. v.a. *begin.*

**ordo**, -īnis, *m. order, row, rank.*

**ōrior**, -īri, *ortus sum*, 4 dep. v.n. *rise.*

**ornātus**, -ūs, *m. dress, outfit.*

**ōs**, *ōris*, *n. mouth.*

**ostendo**, -ēre, -ndi, -ntum, 3 v.a. *show.*

**paenē**, *adv. almost.*

**pālūdātus**, -a, -um, *in the garb of a general.*

**pār**, *pāris*, *equal, similar.*

**pārens**, -ntis, *m. and f. parent.*

**pāreo**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.n. *obey.*

**pārio**, -ēre, *pēpēri*, *partum*, 3 v.a. *bring forth, produce.*

**pārīter**, *adv. equally.*

**parma**, -ae, *f. light shield.*

**pāro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *prepare.*

**pars**, -rtis, *f. part.*

**partim**, *adv. partly; esp. substantively, part, some, others.*

**pārumper**, *adv. for a little while.*

**parvus**, -a, -um, *small.*

**passim**, *adv. in different directions.*

**passus**, -ūs, *m. pace.*

**pātēfācio**, -ēre, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v.a. *open.*

**pāteo**, -ēre, -ui, 2 v.n. *be open.*

**pāter**, -tris, *m. father.*

- pätientia**, -ae, f. *forbearance, patience.*
- pätior**, pätī, passus sum, 3 dep. v.a. *endure, suffer.*
- patria**, -ae, f. *country, fatherland.*
- patricius**, -i, m. *patrician.*
- pauci**, -ae, -a, few.
- paucitas**, -ätis, f. *fewness, small numbers.*
- paulum**, -i, n. *a little.*
- pävidus**, -a, -um, *fearful.*
- pävor**, -öris, m. *fear, panic.*
- pax**, päcis, f. *peace.*
- pecco**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1 v.n. *sin.*
- pectus**, -öris, n. *breast.*
- pēcünia**, -ae, f. *money.*
- pēcus**, pēcōris, n. *cattle.*
- pēdes**, -itis, m. *foot-soldier; (collective) infantry.*
- pello**, -äre, pēpūli, pulsum, 3 v.a. *drive.*
- pēnātes**, -ium, m. pl. *household gods, home.*
- pēnetro**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1 v.a. *enter, penetrate.*
- pēr**, prep. with acc. *through, during.*
- percello**, -äre, -cūli, -culsum, 3 v.a. *strike through, dishearten.*
- percütio**, -äre, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v.a. *strike through, smite.*
- pēregrīnus**, -a, -um, *foreign.*
- pērēo**, -īre, -ii, -itum, 4 v.n. *perish.*
- perfidus**, -a, -um, *treacherous, perfidious.*
- perfōdio**, -äre, -fōdi, -fossum, 3 v.a. *dig through.*
- pergo**, -äre, perrexī, perrec-tum, 3 v.n. *proceed.*
- pēricūlum**, -i, n. *danger.*
- pēritus**, -a, -um, *skilled.*
- permitto**, -äre, -misi, -missum, 3 v.a. *allow, permit.*
- persuādeo**, -äre, -si, -sum, 2 v.a. *persuade, convince.*
- pervādo**, -äre, -si, -sum, 3 v.a. *go through.*
- pēs**, pēdis, m. *foot.*
- pestilens**, gen. -entis, *unhealthy, pestilential.*
- pestilentia**, -ae, f. *plague, pestilence.*
- pestis**, -is, f. *plague, ruin.*
- pēto**, -äre, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 v.a. *seek, attack.*
- pignus**, -öris, n. *pledge.*
- plāceo**, -äre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.n. *please, be approved.*
- plāco**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1 v.a. *appease, pacify.*
- plēbēius**, -a, -um, *of the commons, plebeian.*
- plebs**, plēbis, f. *common people, commons.*
- plēnus**, -a, -um, *full.*
- plērīque**, pleraeque, plerāque, *most.*
- plūrimus**, -a, -um (superl. of multus), *very many, most.*
- plūs**, gen. plūris, n. in sing. *more*; pl. m. and f. **plūres**, n. plūra, *more.*
- pondo**, old ablative, *in weight.*
- pōno**, -äre, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 v.a. *place.*
- pons**, pontis, m. *bridge.*
- pöpülätio**, -önis, f. *ravaging.*
- pöpülör**, -äri, -ätus sum, dep. 1 v.a. *ravage.*
- pöpulus**, -i, m. *people.*
- porta**, -ae, f. *gate.*
- posco**, -äre, pōposci, 3 v.a. *demand.*
- possum**, posse, pōtui, irreg. v.n. *be able.*
- post**, prep. with acc. *after*; adv. *after, afterwards.*
- postea**, adv. *afterwards.*
- postērus**, -a, -um, *subsequent, future, next.*

postquam, conj. *after that*.  
 postrēmum, adv. *lastly*.  
 pōtens, gen. -ntis, *powerful*.  
 pōtestas, -ātis, f. *power, authority, office*.  
 praeco, -ōnis, m. *crier, herald*.  
 praeda, -ae, f. *prey, booty*.  
 praedo, -ōnis, m. *freebooter*.  
 praedor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. 1 v.a. *plunder*.  
 praegrēdior, -i, -gressus sum, dep. 3 v.n. *go before*.  
 praemium, -i, n. *prize, reward*.  
 praesens, gen. -ntis, *present*.  
 praesidium, -i, n. *protection, force, garrison, fort*.  
 praesto, adv. *at hand, in readiness*.  
 praesum, -esse, -fui, irreg. v.n. *be at the head of, command*.  
 praeter, prep. with acc. *except, beside*.  
 praetereo, -ire, -īvi or -ii, -itum, 4 v.a. *pass by, pass*.  
 prātum, -i, n. *meadow*.  
 prācem, f. def., *prayer*.  
 prācor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v.a. *pray*.  
 prīmo, adv. *at first*.  
 prīmum, adv. *first, at first*.  
 prīmus, -a, -um, *first*.  
 princeps, -īpis, m. *chief man*.  
 principālis, -e, *chief, principal*.  
 prior, comp. adj. *former, first*; neut. prius, *first, before*.  
 priscus, -a, -um, *old-fashioned, the elder*.  
 pristinus, -a, -um, *former, original*.  
 priusquam, conj. *before that*.  
 privātus, -a, -um, *private*.  
 prō, prep. with abl. *for, in front of, in accordance with, instead of*.

prōcēdo, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v.n. *go forward*.  
 prōcella, -ae, f. *storm*.  
 prōcēres, -um, m. *chief men, leaders*.  
 prōcūl, adv. *far off*.  
 prōdīgium, -i, n. *prodigy*.  
 prōdūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v.a. *lead forward*.  
 proelium, -i, n. *battle*.  
 prōfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irreg. v.a. *carry forward*.  
 prōficiscor, -i, -fectus sum, 3 dep. v.n. *set out*.  
 prōhibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.a. *hinder, prevent*.  
 prōindē, adv. *therefore, accordingly*.  
 prōmitto, -ēre, -si, -sum, 3 v.a. *promise*.  
 promptus, -a, -um, *ready*.  
 prōpē, adv. *near, nearly*; prep. with acc. *near*.  
 prōpērē, adv. *hastily*.  
 prōpinquus, -a, -um, *neighbouring, related*.  
 prōpitius, -a, -um, *propitious, favourable*.  
 prōspērus, -a, -um, *prosperous, lucky*.  
 prosterno, -ēre, -strāvi, -strātum, 3 v.a. *overthrow*.  
 prōtinus, adv. *directly, forthwith*.  
 prōvēho, -ēre, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v.a. *carry forward; pass, ride forward*.  
 prōvīdeo, -ēre, -vīdi, -vīsum, 2 v.a. *foresee, provide, take precautions*.  
 prōvōco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. and n. *appeal, challenge*.  
 prōvōlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. *fly forward, rush forward*.  
 proxīmus, superl. adj. *nearest, most recent*.

**publicus**, -a, -um, *public* ; adv.  
**publicē**, *at the public ex-  
 pense.*

**pūdor**, -ōris, m. *shame.*

**pūella**, -ae, f. *girl.*

**pūer**, -i, m. *boy, child.*

**pugna**, -ae, f. *battle, fight.*

**pugno**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n.  
*fight.*

**pulchritūdo**, -inis, f. *beauty.*

**pulvis**, -ēris, n. *dust.*

**pūto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a.  
 and n. *think.*

**quā**, adv. *where.*

**quācumque**, adv. *wherever.*

**quaero**, -ēre, quaesivi, quae-  
 situm, 3 v.a. *seek, enquire,  
 gain.*

**quam**, conj. *than, how.*

**quamquam**, conj. *although.*

**quantus**, -a, -um, *how great,  
 how much, as great as, as  
 much as.*

**quāsī**, adv. *as if.*

**quattuor**, indecl. *four.*

**quē**, enclitic conj. *both, and.*

**quēror**, -i, questus sum, 3 dep.  
 v.n. *complain.*

**quī**, quae, quod, rel. pron.  
*who, which.*

**quīā**, conj. *because.*

**quicumque**, quaecumque,  
 quodecumque, rel. pron.  
*whoever.*

**quīdam**, quaedam, quoddam,  
 indef. pron. *a certain one,  
 certain.*

**quies**, -ētis, f. *rest.*

**quiesco**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum,  
 3 v.n. *remain quiet.*

**quīētus**, -a, -um, *quiet.*

**quīlibet**, quaelibet, quodlibet  
 and quidlibet, indef. pron.  
*anyone you please.*

**quingenti**, -ae, -a, *five hun-  
 dred.*

**quinquē**, indecl. *five.*

**quis** or **qui**, quā or quae, quid or  
 quod, (1) inter. pron. *who?*  
*what?* (2) indef. pron. *any-  
 one, anything.*

**quisquam**, neut. quicquam,  
 pron. indef. *any one.*

**quisque**, quaeque, quidque,  
 indef. pron. *each.*

**quō**, (1) adv. *whither*; (2)  
 conj. *in order that.*

**quōd**, conj. *because.*

**quōque**, conj. *also.*

**rāpio**, -ēre, rāpui, raptum,  
 3 v.a. *seize, hurry, snatch.*

**rēbello**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
 1 v.n. *renew war.*

**rēcens**, gen.-ntis, *fresh, recent.*

**rēcenseo**, -ēre, -ui, -um, 2 v.a.  
*review.*

**rēcīpio**, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum,  
 3 v.a. *receive, betake, take  
 back, recover.*

**rēcūpero**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
 1 v.a. *recover.*

**reddo**, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, 3  
 v.a. *give back, return,  
 render.*

**rēdeo**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum,  
 4 v.n. *return.*

**rēdūco**, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a.  
*lead back.*

**rēfēro**, -ferre, rettūli, rēlātum,  
 irreg. v.a. *bring back, relate.*

**rēgius**, -a, -um, *royal.*

**rēgo**, -ēre, rexi, rectum, 3 v.a.  
*rule, direct, manage.*

**rēligio**, -ōnis, f. *scruple,  
 reverence, sacred character.*

**rēlinquo**, -ēre, -liqui, -lictum,  
 3 v.a. *leave.*

**rēliquus**, -a, -um, *remaining.*

**rēmitto**, -ēre, -misi, -misum,  
 3 v.a. *send back.*

**rēmūnēror**, -āri, -ātus sum,  
 dep. 1 v.a. *reward.*

**rëor**, **rätus sum**, dep. 2 v.n.  
*think.*

**rëpello**, -ëre, **reppüli**, **rëpulsum**, 3 v.a. *drive back, repel.*

**rëpentë**, adv. *suddenly.*

**rës**, rei, f. *thing, affair, property, state*; **res publica**, *commonwealth, government, state.*

**rësisto**, -ëre, **restiti**, 3 v.n.  
*stand still, resist.*

**respicio**, -ëre, -spexi, -spec-  
tum, 3 v.a. *look back, regard.*

**respïro**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1  
v.n. *take breath.*

**respondeo**, -ëre, -ndi, -nsum,  
2 v.a. and n. *answer.*

**responsum**, -i, n. *answer.*

**restituo**, -ëre, -ui, -ütum, 3  
v.a. *restore, retrieve.*

**reträho**, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 v.a.  
*drag back.*

**retrö**, adv. *backwards.*

**rex**, **rëgis**, m. *king.*

**ripa**, -ae, f. *bank.*

**ritë**, adv. *duly, rightly.*

**rögo**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1 v.a.  
*ask.*

**rüina**, -ae, f. *downfall, ruin.*

**rumpo**, -ëre, **rüpi**, **ruptum**,  
3 v.a. *break, burst.*

**rüo**, -ëre, **rui**, 3 v.n. *fall  
down, rush.*

**ruptor**, -öris, m. *breaker,  
violator.*

**rursus**, adv. *again.*

**säcerdos**, -dötis, m. and f.  
*priest, priestess.*

**sacrösanctus**, -a, -um, *conse-  
crated, inviolable.*

**saecülum**, -i, n. *age, genera-  
tion.*

**saepë**, adv. *often*; comp.  
**saepius**.

**saepio**, -ire, **saepsi**, **saepum**,  
4 v.a. *enclose, surround.*

**sanctus**, -a, -um, *holy.*

**sanguis**, -inis, m. *blood.*

**säno**, -äre, -ävi, -ätum, 1 v.a.  
*heal.*

**sätis**, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*

**scäla**, -ae, f. *scaling-ladder.*

**scëlërätus**, -a, -um, *wicked,  
criminal.*

**scëlus**, -ëris, n. *crime, wicked-  
ness.*

**scïo**, **scïre**, **scïvi**, **scïtum**, 4 v.a.  
and n. *know.*

**scriba**, -ae, m. *secretary,  
clerk.*

**scütum**, -i, n. *shield.*

**së** and **sësë**, sui, reflexive  
pron. *himself.*

**sëcëdo**, -ëre, -ssi, -ssum, 3 v.n.  
*withdraw, secede.*

**sëcessio**, -önis, f. *withdrawal,  
secession.*

**sëcrëto**, adv. *in private, in  
secret.*

**sëcundus**, -a, -um, *second,  
favorable.*

**sëd**, conj. *but.*

**sëdeo**, -ëre, **sëdi**, **sessum**,  
2 v.n. *sit, encamp.*

**sëdes**, -is, f. *seat.*

**sëdîtio**, -önis, f. *dissension,  
insurrection.*

**segnis**, -e, *slow, slack, lazy.*

**semper**, adv. *always.*

**sënätus**, -üs, m. *senate.*

**sensus**, -üs, m. *feeling, under-  
standing.*

**sententia**, -ae, f. *opinion.*

**sentio**, -ire, -nsi, -nsum, 4 v.a.  
and n. *feel.*

**sëquor**, -i, **sëcütus sum**, 3 dep.  
v.a. *follow.*

**sermo**, -önis, m. *conversation.*

**servio**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum,  
4 v.n. *be a slave.*

**servitus**, -ütis, f. *slavery.*

**servo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a.  
*keep, preserve.*

**servus**, -i, m. *slave.*

**sex**, indecl. *six.*

**sī**, conj. *if.*

**sic**, adv. *so, thus.*

**signum**, -i, n. *sign, standard.*

**silentium**, -i, n. *silence.*

**similis**, -e, *like.*

**simul**, adv. *at the same time.*

**simūlo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *pretend.*

**sīnē**, prep. with abl. *without.*

**singūlus**, -a, -um, *one each, single.*

**sīnister**, -tra, -trum, *left; subst. sinistra, the left hand.*

**societas**, -ātis, f. *alliance, society.*

**socius**, -i, m. *ally.*

**sollemnis**, -ē, *solemn, sacred.*

**solum**, adv. *only.*

**solus**, -a, -um, *alone.*

**sors**, sortis, f. *lot.*

**spātium**, -i, n. *space.*

**spectāculum**, -i, n. *spectacle.*

**spēculātor**, -ōris, m. *spy, scout.*

**spēro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. and a. *hope.*

**spēs**, -ei, f. *hope.*

**spīcūlum**, -i, n. *javelin.*

**spīritus**, -ūs, m. *breath, spirit.*

**spōlia**, -ōrum, n. *spoils.*

**spōlio**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *spoil, strip.*

**spontē**, abl. sing. f. *by free will.*

**stātīm**, adv. *immediately.*

**stātio**, -ōnis, f. *station, post, guard, sentry-duty.*

**stātua**, -ae, f. *statue.*

**stīmūlo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *goad, excite.*

**stīpendium**, -i, n. *pay.*

**stirpis**, stirpis, f. *stock.*

**sto**, stāre, stēti, stātum, 1 v.n. *stand, cost.*

**strāges**, -is, f. *destruction, slaughter.*

**stūpeo**, -ēre, -ui, 2 v.n. *be astounded, be amazed.*

**sūb**, prep. with acc. and abl. *under.*

**subdo**, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, 3 v.a. *put under, set to.*

**sūbeo**, -ire, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 4 v.n. *go under, go up to, ascend.*

**sūbito**, adv. *suddenly.*

**sūbitus**, -a, -um, *sudden.*

**subsīdium**, -i, n. *help, reinforcement.*

**succēdo**, -ēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v.n. *come up, relieve, succeed.*

**successus**, -ūs, m. *success.*

**sufficio**, -ēre, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v.n. *suffice.*

**sum**, esse, fūi, irreg. v.n. *be.*

**summōveo**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 v.a. *move on, drive off.*

**summus**, -a, -um (superl. of **sūpērus**), *highest.*

**sumptus**, -ūs, m. *expense.*

**sūperbus**, -a, -um, *proud, cruel, tyrannical.*

**sūpērior**, -us (comp. of **supērus**), *higher, superior, former.*

**sūpēro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *pass above, pass by, surpass.*

**sūpersum**, -esse, -fui, irreg. v. n. *be over and above, be left, survive.*

**supplex**, gen. -icis, *suppliant, beseeching.*

**supprimo**, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v.a. *check, repress.*

**suprā**, prep. with acc. and adv. *above, over.*

**surgo**, -ēre, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v.n. *rise.*



sustīneo, -ēre, -tīnui, -tentum,  
2 v.a. *bear up, sustain, check.*

suus, -a, -um, reflexive poss.  
pron. *his own.*

tāberna, -ae, f. *booth, shop.*

tābes, -is, f. *decline, decay.*

tālis, -e, *such.*

tam, adv. *so.*

tāmen, adv. *nevertheless, however.*

tandem, adv. *at length; in questions, I beg, pray.*

tantum, adv. *so much, only.*

tantus, -a, -um, *so great.*

tectum, -i, n. *roof, house.*

tēlum, -i, n. *weapon.*

tēmērē, adv. *heedlessly, rashly, at random.*

templum, -i, n. *temple.*

tempus, -ōris, n. *time.*

tendo, -ēre, tētendi, tentum,  
3 v.a. and n. *stretch, aim, strive, march.*

tēneo, -ēre, -nui, -ntum, 2  
v.a. *hold.*

tergum, -i, n. *back, rear.*

terra, -ae, f. *land, earth.*

terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 v.a.  
*scare, terrify.*

terror, -ōris, m. *alarm, terror.*

tessera, -ae, f. *cube, die.*

tīmeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 v.a. *fear.*

tollo, -ēre, sustūli, sublātum,  
3 v.a. *lift up, raise, remove, destroy.*

tōt, num. adj. indecl. *so many.*

tōtiens, adv. *so many times, so often.*

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole.*

trādo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, 3  
v.a. *give up, hand on, relate.*

trāho, -ēre, traxi, tractum, 3  
v.a. *drag, prolong.*

trāicio, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum,

3 v.a. *throw across, transport, pierce, cross.*

trāno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a.  
*swim across.*

trans, prep. with acc. *across.*

transeo, -īre, -ivi or -iī, -itum,  
4 v.n. *cross.*

transfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -latum,  
irreg. v.a. *bear across, transfer.*

transfīgo, -ēre, -xi, -xum, 3  
v.a. *pierce through, transfix.*

transfūga, -ae, m. *deserter.*

transgrēdior, -i, -gressus sum,  
dep. 3 v.n. *go across.*

transvēho, -ēre, -vexi, -vec-  
tum, 3 v.a. *carry across; pass. cross.*

trēcenti, -ae, -a, *three hundred.*

trēpīdo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.n. *hurry, be agitated.*

trēpīdus, -a, -um, *restless, agitated, anxious.*

trēs, tria, *three.*

triārii, -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the third rank, the reserve.*

tribūnal, -ālis, n. *tribunal, judgment-seat.*

tribūnīcius, -a, -um, *of the tribunes, tribunician.*

trīumpho, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,  
1 v.n. *triumph.*

trīumphus, -i, m. *triumph.*

trux, gen. trūcis, *fierce, grim.*

tum and tunc, adv. *then.*

turba, -ae, f. *crowd.*

turbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1  
v.a. *disturb.*

turma, -ae, f. *squadron.*

turpis, -ē, *base, disgraceful.*

tūtus, -a, -um, *safe.*

ūbi, adv. *where, when.*

ullus, -a, -um, *anyone, any.*

ultor, -ōris, m. *avenger.*

ultra, adv. *beyond, of one's own accord, unasked.*



**umbo**, -ōnis, m. *boss* (of shield).

**undique**, adv. *on all sides*.

**ūnus**, -a, -um, one, only.

**urbs**, urbis, f. *city*.

**urgeo**, -ēre, ursi, 2 v.a. *urge, drive, press, spur on*.

**ūt** and **ūti**, conj. *in order that, so that, when, as*.

**ūter**, -tra, -trum, inter. pron. *which of two*.

**ūterque**, utrāque, utrumque, *each of two, both*.

**ūt**, -i, usus sum, dep. 3 v.a. *use*.

**utrimque**, adv. *on both sides*.

**utrum**, adv. *whether*.

**uxor**, -ōris, f. *wife*.

**vāco**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. *be without, be free from*.

**vādo**, -ēre, -si, -sum, 3 v.n. *go, stride*.

**vālidus**, -a, -um, *strong*.

**vallum**, -i, n. *rampart, in-trenchment*.

**vānus**, -a, -um, *vain, useless*.

**vārius**, -a, -um, *different, various*.

**vastitas**, -ātis, f. *devastation, desolation*.

**vasto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *devastate*.

**vastus**, -a, -um, *waste, desolate*.

**vēho**, -ēre, vexi, vectum, 3 v.a. *carry*.

**vēl**, conj. *either, or*.

**vēlut**, adv. *even as, just as*.

**vēna**, -ae, f. *vein*.

**vēneo**, -ire, -ii, 4 v.n. *be sold*.

**vēnio**, -ire, vēni, ventum, 4 v.n. *come*.

**venter**, -tris, m. *belly*.

**vēreor**, -ēri, -ītus sum, dep. 2 v.a. *revere, respect, fear, dread*.

**vēro**, adv. *truly, indeed, how-ever*.

**vertex**, -icis, m. *top, summit*.

**verto**, -ēre, -rti, -rsum, 3 v.a. *turn, change*.

**vester**, -tra, -trum, *your*.

**vestibulum**, -i, n. *fore-court, portico*.

**vestis**, -is, f. *clothes, dress*.

**vētus**, -ēris, adj. *old, ancient*.

**via**, -ae, f. *way, road*.

**victima**, -ae, f. *victim*.

**victor**, -ōris, m. *conqueror; as adj. victorious*.

**victōria**, -ae, f. *victory*.

**videō**, -ēre, vidi, visum, 2 v.a. *see; pass. often, seem*.

**vīlis**, -ē, *cheap, worthless*.

**vinco**, -ēre, vici, victum, 3 v.a. *conquer*.

**vindico**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *punish*.

**violātor**, -ōris, m. *profaner, violator*.

**viōlo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *profane, injure, damage*.

**vīr**, vīri, m. *man, husband*.

**virgo**, -īnis, f. *virgin, maiden*.

**virtūs**, -ūtis, f. *virtue, valour*.

**vīs**, vi, vim, f. *force, strength, quantity; pl. vīres, virium, strength*.

**vīta**, -ae, f. *life*.

**vīto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *avoid*.

**vōco**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *call*.

**vōlīto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.n. *fly about, bustle*.

**vōlo**, velle, vōlui, irreg. v.a. and n. *wish, be willing*.

**vōluptas**, -ātis, f. *pleasure*.

**vōveo**, -ēre, vōvi, vōtum, 2 v.a. *vow*.

**vox**, vōcis, f. *voice, expression*.

**vulgo**, adv. *commonly, generally, in crowds*.

**vulnēro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v.a. *wound*.

**vulnus**, -ēris, n. *wound*.

## INDEX OF IMPORTANT PROPER NAMES.

*The references are to pages.*

- Aemilius, 18, 23, 24  
 Aequus, -a, -um, *Aequian*, 8,  
     9  
 Ānio, gen. Āniēnis, *the river*  
     *Anio*, 8, 18, 22  
 Antias, gen. Antiātis, *belong-*  
     *ing to Antium*, 9  
 Cāpitōlium, *the Capitol*, 2,  
     15, 21  
 Castor, gen. Castōris, 7  
 Cloelia, 5  
 Clūsinus, -a, -um, *belonging*  
     *to Clusium*, 1  
 Collina Porta, *the Colline*  
     *Gate*, 22, 23  
 Cōmītium, *the Place of As-*  
     *sembly*, 3  
 Cōriōlānus, 9-14  
 Cōriōli, gen. Coriolorum, 9,  
     12  
 Cossus, 20-24  
 Crēmēra, *the river Cremera*  
 Etrūria, 14, 16  
 Etruscus, -a, -um, *Etruscan*,  
     *belonging to Etruria*, 2, 5,  
     16, etc.  
 Fābia Gens, *the Fabian Clan*,  
     14  
 Fābii, *the Fabii*, 14-17  
 Fālisus, -a, -um, *belonging to*  
     *Fālērii*, 18, 19, 21, 24  
 Fidēnae, gen. Fidenarum,  
     17-26  
 Fidēnas, gen. Fidenātis, *be-*  
     *longing to Fidenae*, 17, 18,  
     etc.  
 Fōrum, *the Forum*, 24  
 Hōrātius, 1-3  
 Iānicūlum, 1, 2, 3, 5  
 Iānus, 15  
 Iūpiter, gen. Iōvis, 21, 24  
 Lācus Rēgillus, *Lake Regillus*,  
     6, 7  
 Lātīna Via, *the Latin Way*, 12  
 Lātīnus, -a, -um, 6, 7, 9  
 Māmilius, 5, 6, 7  
 Mēnēnius, 8  
 Mūcius, 3-5  
 Mūcius, -a, -um, *belonging to*  
     *Mucius*, 5  
 Nōmentum, 22  
 Porsenna, 1, 3, 4  
 Postūmius, 6, 7  
 Quinctius, 24-26  
 Quīrinus, 22  
 Rōma, *Rome*, 1, 3, 4, etc.  
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman*, 1,  
     2, 3, etc.  
 Rōmūlus, 21  
 Rostra, gen. Rostrorum, *the*  
     *Rostra*, 17

- Săbīnus, -a, -um, *Sabine*, 11, 14  
 Săcer Mons, *the Sacred Mount*, 8, 10  
 Sacra Via, *the Sacred Way*, 5  
 Sicīnius, 8, 10  
 Sublīcius Pons, *the Sublician Bridge*, 1  
  
 Tarquīnii, *the Tarquins*, 1, 6  
 Tarquīnius Sūperbus, *Tarquin the Tyrant*, 5, 6, 10  
 Tibērīnus, 2  
 Tibēris, *the river Tiber*, 1, 2, etc.  
  
 Tōlumnīus, 17, 19, 20, 24  
 Tullius, 10-12  
 Tuscūlānus, -a, -um, *belonging to Tusculum*, 6  
 Tuscūlum, 5  
  
 Veiens, gen. Veientis, *belonging to Veii*, 14, 15, 16, etc.  
 Veii, gen. Veiorum, 23  
 Vētūria, 13  
 Volscus, -a, -um, *Volscian*, 9, 10, 11, etc.  
 Vōlumnia, 13

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES

## AND THE

### CAMBRIDGE SERIES FOR SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES.

*Volumes of the latter series are marked by a dagger †.*

#### COMPLETE LIST.

#### GREEK.

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
<b>Aeschylus</b>	Prometheus Vincetus	Rackham	2/6
<b>Aristophanes</b>	Aves—Plutus—Ranae	Green	3/6 each
„	Vespae	Graves	3/6
„	Acharnians	„	3/-
„	Nubes	„	3/6
<b>Demosthenes</b>	Olynthiacs	Glover	2/6
<b>Euripides</b>	Heracleidae	Beck & Headlam	3/6
„	Hercules Furens	Gray & Hutchinson	2/-
„	Hippolytus	Hadley	2/-
„	Iphigeneia in Aulis	Headlam	2/6
„	Medea	„	2/6
„	Hecuba	Hadley	2/6
„	Helena	Pearson	3/6
„	Alcestis	Hadley	2/6
„	Orestes	Wedd	4/6
<b>Herodotus</b>	Book IV	Shuckburgh	<i>In the Press</i>
„	„ V	„	3/-
„	„ VI, VIII, IX	„	4/- each
„	„ VIII 1—90, IX 1—89	„	2/6 each
<b>Homer</b>	Odyssey IX, X	Edwards	2/6 each
„	„ XXI	„	2/-
„	„ XI	Nairn	2/-
„	Iliad VI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV	Edwards	2/- each
„	Iliad IX, X	Lawson	2/6
<b>Lucian</b>	Somnium, Charon, etc.	Heitland	3/6
„	Menippus and Timon	Mackie	3/6
<b>Plato</b>	Apologia Socratis	Adam	3/6
„	Crito	„	2/6
„	Euthyphro	„	2/6
„	Protagoras	J. & A. M. Adam	4/6

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

## GREEK *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
<b>Plutarch</b>	Demosthenes	Holden	4/6
"	Gracchi	"	6/-
"	Nicias	"	5/-
"	Sulla	"	6/-
"	Timoleon	"	6/-
<b>Sophocles</b>	Oedipus Tyrannus	Jebb	4/-
<b>Thucydides</b>	Book III	Spratt	5/-
"	Book VI	"	<i>In the Press</i>
"	Book VII	Holden	5/-
<b>Xenophon</b>	Agésilas	Hailstone	2/6
"	Anabasis Vol. I. Text	Pretor	3/-
"	" Vol. II. Notes	"	4/6
"	" I, II	"	4/-
"	" I, III, IV, V	"	2/- each
"	" II, VI, VII	"	2/6 each
† "	" I, II, III, IV, V, VI	Edwards	1/6 each
	<i>(With complete Vocabularies)</i>		
"	Hellenics I, II	"	3/6
"	Cyropaecia I	Shuckburgh	2/6
"	" II	"	2/-
"	" III, IV, V	Holden	5/-
"	" VI, VII, VIII	"	5/-
"	Memorabilia I	Edwards	2/6
"	" II	"	2/6

## LATIN.

<b>Bede</b>	Eccl. History III, IV	Lumby	7/6
<b>Caesar</b>	De Bello Gallico		
	Com. I, III, VI, VIII	Peskett	1/6 each
"	" II-III, and VII	"	2/- each
"	" I-III	"	3/-
"	" IV-V	"	1/6
† "	" I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII	Shuckburgh	1/6 each
	<i>(With complete Vocabularies)</i>		
"	De Bello Civili. Com. I	Peskett	3/-
"	" " Com. III	"	2/6
<b>Cicero</b>	Actio Prima in C. Verrem	Cowie	1/6
"	De Amicitia	Reid	3/6
"	De Senectute	"	3/6
"	De Oracis. Bk III	Holden	2/-
"	Pro Lege Manilia	Nicol	1/6
"	Div. in Q. Caec. et Actio		
	Prima in C. Verrem	Heitland & Cowie	3/-
"	Ep. ad Atticum. Lib. II	Pretor	3/-
"	Orations against Catiline	Nicol	2/6
† "	In Catilinam I	Flather	1/6
	<i>(With Vocabulary)</i>		
"	Philippica Secunda	Peskett	3/6

*THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.*

**LATIN** *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
<b>Cicero</b>	Pro Archia Poeta	Reid	2/-
"	" Balbo	"	1/6
"	" Milone	"	2/6
"	" Murena	Heitland	3/-
"	" Plancio	Holden	4/6
"	" Sulla	Reid	3/6
"	Somnium Scipionis	Pearman	2/-
<b>Cornelius Nepos</b>	Four parts	Shuckburgh	1/6 each
<b>Horace</b>	Epistles. Bk I	"	2/6
"	Odes and Epodes	Gow	5/-
"	Odes. Books I, III	"	2/- each
"	" Books II, IV; Epodes	"	1/6 each
"	Satires. Book I	"	2/-
<b>Juvenal</b>	Satires	Duff	5/-
<b>Livy</b>	Book I	H. J. Edwards	<i>In the Press</i>
"	" II	Conway	2/6
"	" IV, IX, XXVII	Stephenson	2/6 each
"	" VI	Marshall	2/6
"	" V	Whibley	2/6
"	" XXI, XXII	Dimsdale	2/6 each
"	(adapted from) Story of the Kings of Rome	G. M. Edwards	1/6
<b>Lucan</b>	Pharsalia. Bk I	Heitland & Haskins	1/6
"	De Bello Civili. Bk VII	Postgate	2/-
<b>Lucretius</b>	Book III	Duff	2/-
"	" V	"	2/-
<b>Ovid</b>	Fasti. Book VI	Sidgwick	1/6
"	Metamorphoses, Bk I	Dowdall	1/6
"	" Bk VIII	Summers	1/6
† "	Selections from the Tristia (With Vocabulary)	Simpson	1/6
† <b>Phaedrus</b>	Fables. Bks I and II (With Vocabulary)	Flather	1/6
<b>Plautus</b>	Epidicus	Gray	3/-
"	Stichus	Fennell	2/6
"	Trinummus	Gray	3/6
<b>Quintus Curtius</b>	Alexander in India	Heitland & Raven	3/6
<b>Sallust</b>	Catiline	Summers	2/-
"	Jugurtha	"	2/6
<b>Tacitus</b>	Agricola and Germania	Stephenson	3/-
"	Hist. Bk I	Davies	2/6
"	" Bk III	Summers	2/6
<b>Terence</b>	Hautontimorumenos	Gray	3/-
<b>Vergil</b>	Aeneid I to XII	Sidgwick	1/6 each
† "	" I, II, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII (With complete Vocabularies)	"	1/6 each
"	Bucolics	"	1/6
"	Georgics I, II, and III, IV	"	2/- each
"	Complete Works, Vol. I, Text	"	3/6
"	" " Vol. II, Notes	"	4/6

THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

FRENCH.

The Volumes marked \* contain Vocabulary.

Author	Work	Editor	Price
About	Le Roi des Montagnes	Ropes	2/-
*Biart	Quand j'étais petit, Pts I, II	Boiëlle	2/- each
Boileau	L'Art Poétique	Nichol Smith	2/6
Corneille	La Suite du Menteur	Masson	2/-
"	Polyeucte	Braunholtz	2/-
De Bonnechose	Lazare Hoche	Colbeck	2/-
"	Bertrand du Guesclin	Leathes	2/-
"	" Part II	"	1/6
Delavigne	Louis XI	Eve	2/-
"	Les Enfants d'Edouard	"	2/-
De Lamartine	Jeanne d'Arc	Clapin & Ropes	1/6
De Vigny	La Canne de Jonc	Eve	1/6
*Dumas	La Fortune de D'Artagnan	Ropes	2/-
*Enault	Le Chien du Capitaine	Verrall	2/-
Erckmann-Chatrian	La Guerre	Clapin	3/-
"	Waterloo	Ropes	3/-
"	Le Blocus	"	3/-
"	Madame Thérèse	"	3/-
"	Histoire d'un Conscrit	"	3/-
Gautier	Voyage en Italie (Selections)	Payen Payne	3/-
Guizot	Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre	Eve	2/6
Hugo	Les Burgraves	"	2/6
*Malot	Remi et ses Amis	Verrall	2/-
"	Remi en Angleterre	"	2/-
Merimée	Colomba ( <i>Abridged</i> )	Ropes	2/-
Michelet	Louis XI & Charles the Bold	"	2/6
Molière	Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme	Clapin	1/6
"	L'École des Femmes	Saintsbury	2/6
"	Les Précieuses ridicules	Braunholtz	2/-
"	" ( <i>Abridged Edition</i> )	"	1/-
"	Le Misanthrope	"	2/6
"	L'Avare	"	2/6
*Perrault	Fairy Tales	Rippmann	1/6
Piron	La Métromanie	Masson	2/-
Ponsard	Charlotte Corday	Ropes	2/-
Racine	Les Plaideurs	Braunholtz	2/-
"	" ( <i>Abridged Edition</i> )	"	1/-
"	Athalie	Eve	2/-
Saintine	Picciola	Ropes	2/-
Sandau	Mlle de la Seiglière	"	2/-
Scribe & Legouvé	Bataille de Dames	Bull	2/-
Scribe	Le Verre d'Eau	Colbeck	2/-
Sédaine	Le Philosophe sans le savoir	Bull	2/-
Souvestre	Un Philosophe sous les Toits	Eve	2/-
"	Le Serf & Le Chevrier de Lorraine	Ropes	2/-

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

## FRENCH *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
*Souvestre	Le Serf	Ropes	1/6
Spencer	A Primer of French Verse		3/-
Staël, Mme de	Le Directoire	Masson & Prothero	2/-
"	Dix Années d'Exil (Book II chapters 1—8)	"	2/-
Thierry	Lettres sur l'histoire de France (XIII—XXIV)	"	2/6
"	Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, 1—III	Masson & Ropes	3/-
Villemain	Lascaris ou les Grecs du xv <sup>e</sup> Siècle	Masson	2/-
Voltaire	Histoire du Siècle de Louis XIV, in three parts	Masson & Prothero	2/6 each
Xavier de Maistre	{ La Jeune Sibérienne. Le } { Lépreux de la Cité d'Aoste }	Masson	1/6

## GERMAN.

*The Volumes marked \* contain Vocabulary.*

*Andersen	Eight Fairy Tales	Rippmann	2/6
Benedix	Dr Wespe	Breul	3/-
Freytag	Der Staat Friedrichs des Grossen	Wagner	2/-
"	Die Journalisten	Eve	2/6
Goethe	Knabenjahre (1749—1761)	Wagner & Cartmell	2/-
"	Hermann und Dorothea	" "	3/6
"	Iphigenie	Breul	3/6
*Grimm	Selected Tales	Rippmann	3/-
Gutzkow	Zopf und Schwert	Wolstenholme	3/6
Hackländer	Der geheime Agent	E. L. Milner Barry	3/-
Hauff	Das Bild des Kaisers	Breul	3/-
"	Das Wirthshaus im Spessart	Schlottmann & Cartmell	3/-
"	Die Karavane	Schlottmann	3/-
* "	Der Scheik von Alessandria	Rippmann	2/6
Immermann	Der Oberhof	Wagner	3/-
*Klee	Die deutschen Heldensagen	Wolstenholme	3/-
Kohlrausch	Das Jahr 1813	Cartmell	2/-
Lessing	Minna von Barnhelm	Wolstenholme	3/-
Lessing & Gellert	Selected Fables	Breul	3/-
Mendelssohn	Selected Letters	Sime	3/-
Raumer	Der erste Kreuzzug	Wagner	2/-
Riehl	Culturgeschichtliche Novellen	Wolstenholme	3/-
* "	Die Ganerben & Die Ge- rechtigkeit Gottes	Breul "	3/-
Schiller	Wilhelm Tell	"	2/6
"	" (Abridged Edition)	"	1/6



# THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

## GERMAN *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Schiller	Geschichte des dreissigjäh- rigen Kriegs. Book III.	Breul	3/-
"	Maria Stuart	"	3/6
"	Wallenstein I. (Lager and Piccolomini)	"	3/6
"	Wallenstein II. (Tod)	"	3/6
Sybel	Prinz Eugen von Savoyen	Quiggin	2/6
Uhland	Ernst, Herzog von Schwaben	Wolstenholme	3/6
	Ballads on German History	Wagner	2/-
	German Dactylic Poetry	"	3/-

## SPANISH.

Le Sage & Isla	Los Ladrones de Asturias	Kirkpatrick	3/-
Galdós	Trafalgar	"	4/-

## ENGLISH.

Bacon	History of the Reign of King Henry VII	Lumby	3/-
"	Essays	West	3/6 & 5/-
"	New Atlantis	G. C. M. Smith	1/6
Cowley	Essays	Lumby	4/-
Defoe	Robinson Crusoe, Part I	Masterman	2/-
Earle	Microcosmography	West	3/- & 4/-
Gray	Poems	Tovey	4/- & 5/-
† "	Ode on the Spring and The Bard	"	8d.
† "	Ode on the Spring and The Elegy	"	8d.
Kingsley	The Heroes	E. A. Gardner	2/-
Lamb	Tales from Shakespeare	Flather	1/6
Macaulay	Lord Clive	Innes	1/6
"	Warren Hastings	"	1/6
"	William Pitt and Earl of Chatham	"	2/6
† "	John Bunyan	"	1/-
† "	John Milton	Flather	1/6
"	Lays and other Poems	"	1/6
Mayor	A Sketch of Ancient Philosophy from Thales to Cicero		3/6
"	Handbook of English Metre		2/-
More	History of King Richard III	Lumby	3/6
"	Utopia	"	3/6
Milton	Arcades and Comus	Verity	3/-
"	Ode on the Nativity, L'Alle- gro, Il Penseroso & Lycidas	"	2/6
† "	Comus & Lycidas	"	2/-
"	Samson Agonistes	"	2/6
"	Sonnets	"	1/6
"	Paradise Lost, six parts	"	2/- each
Pope	Essay on Criticism	West	2/-

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

## ENGLISH *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Scott	Marmion	Masterman	2/6
"	Lady of the Lake	"	2/6
"	Lay of the last Minstrel	Flather	2/-
"	Legend of Montrose	Simpson	2/6
"	Lord of the Isles	Flather	2/-
"	Old Mortality	Nicklin	2/6
"	Kenilworth	Flather	2/6
Shakespeare	A Midsummer-Night's Dream	Verity	1/6
"	Twelfth Night	"	1/6
"	Julius Caesar	"	1/6
"	The Tempest	"	1/6
"	King Lear	"	1/6
"	Merchant of Venice	"	1/6
"	King Richard II	"	1/6
"	As You Like It	"	1/6
"	King Henry V	"	1/6
"	Macbeth	"	1/6
Shakespeare & Fletcher	Two Noble Kinsmen	Skeat	3/6
Sidney	An Apologie for Poetrie	Shuckburgh	3/-
Wallace	Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle		4/6
West	Elements of English Grammar		2/6
"	English Grammar for Beginners		1/-
"	Key to English Grammars		3/6 <i>net</i>
Carlos	Short History of British India		1/-
Mill	Elementary Commercial Geography		1/6
Bartholomew	Atlas of Commercial Geography		3/-
Robinson	Church Catechism Explained		2/-
Jackson	The Prayer Book Explained.	Part I	2/6
"	"	Part II	<i>In preparation</i>

## MATHEMATICS.

Ball	Elementary Algebra		4/6
+Blythe	Geometrical Drawing		
	Part I		2/6
	Part II		2/-
Euclid	Books I—VI, XI, XII	Taylor	5/-
"	Books I—VI	"	4/-
"	Books I—IV	"	3/-
	Also separately		
"	Books I, & II; III, & IV; V, & VI; XI, & XII		1/6 <i>each</i>
"	Solutions to Exercises in Taylor's		
	Euclid	W. W. Taylor	10/6
	And separately		
"	Solutions to Bks I—IV	"	6/-
"	Solutions to Books VI. XI	"	6/-

# THE PITT PRESS SERIES, ETC.

## MATHEMATICS *continued.*

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Hobson & Jessop	Elementary Plane Trigonometry		4/6
Loney	Elements of Statics and Dynamics		7/6
	Part I. Elements of Statics		4/6
	„ II. Elements of Dynamics		3/6
„	Elements of Hydrostatics		4/6
„	Solutions to Examples, Hydrostatics		5/-
„	Solutions of Examples, Statics and Dynamics		7/6
„	Mechanics and Hydrostatics		4/6
†Sanderson	Geometry for Young Beginners		1/4
Smith, C.	Arithmetic for Schools, with or without answers		3/6
„	Part I. Chapters I—VIII. Elementary, with or without answers		2/-
„	Part II. Chapters IX—XX, with or without answers		2/-
Hale, G.	Key to Smith's Arithmetic		7/6

## EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE.

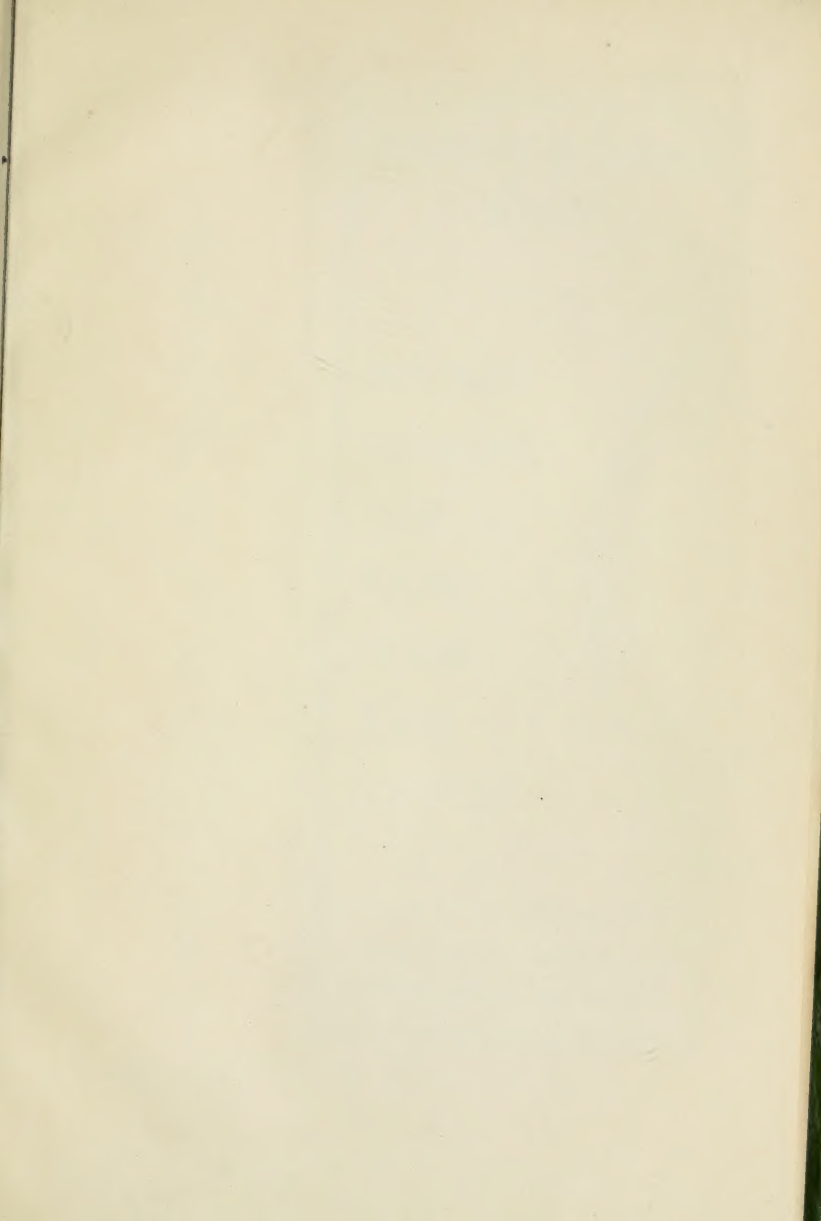
†Bidder & Baddeley	Domestic Economy		4/6
†Bosanquet	{ The Education of the Young } { from the <i>Republic</i> of Plato }		2/6
†Burnet	Aristotle on Education		2/6
Comenius	Life and Educational Works	S. S. Laurie	3/6
	Three Lectures on the Practice of Education:		
Eve	I. On Marking	} 1 vol.	2/-
Sidgwick	II. On Stimulus		
Abbott	III. On the Teaching of Latin		
	Verse Composition		
Farrar	General Aims of the Teacher	} 1 vol.	1/6
Poole	Form Management		
†Hope & Browne	A Manual of School Hygiene		3/6
Locke	Thoughts on Education	R. H. Quick	3/6
†MacCunn	The Making of Character		2/6
Milton	Tractate on Education	O. Browning	2/-
Sidgwick	On Stimulus		1/-
Thring	Theory and Practice of Teaching		4/6
<hr/>			
†Shuckburgh	A Short History of the Greeks		4/6
†Woodward	A Short History of the Expansion of the British Empire (1500—1902)		4/-
† „	An Outline History of the British Empire (1500—1902)		1/6 net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,

C. F. CLAY, MANAGER.

London: FETTER LANE, E.C.

Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.





182151

Livy      Horatius and other stories; ed. by  
Edwards.

LL  
L7888EdH

**University of Toronto  
Library**

---

**DO NOT  
REMOVE  
THE  
CARD  
FROM  
THIS  
POCKET**

---

Acme Library Card Pocket  
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED



